

MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 40.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1897.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.

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I am just receiving my spring stock of...

Apples, Oranges and Lemons. They are the best on the market—try them.

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I sell cheap for cash. Call and get prices.

.....Thos. Healey.

Oetavius Field, Wholesale Dealer and Importer of

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All outstanding accounts must be settled at once.

OFFICIAL TIME WAGHORN'S GUIDE. 56

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Suitings!

OVERCOATINGS & TROUSERINGS.

NEW SPRING STOCK just arrived consisting of all the latest and noblest goods for spring and summer wear.....

- HATS -

WE carry a fine assortment of Wakefield's and Leslie & Co.'s in all the latest styles and shades.....

R. L. SLATER, Fashionable.....Clothier.

Oysters!

.. Oysters!

SERVED at all hours on the shortest notice, in first class style, in a first class parlor, at Sanders' Oyster Restaurant, Main Street. - -

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The Cheapest and Best Fuel on the Market.

\$4.00 (per ton) \$4.00

We are now prepared to supply this fuel at following prices:

At Car **\$4.00**

Delivered **\$4.25**

This year the coal is a better quality than last year.

A trial is Solicited. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

McDONALD & RIDDELL

Painting, Paper Hanging and Kalsomining.

All orders promptly executed; satisfaction guaranteed....

JAS. BERTRAM.

Leave orders at McWilliam's boarding house.

\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$

Are You Desirous

.. of ..

Saving Money?

\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$

Or Would You Rather Pay More Than is Necessary?

If so don't buy from us your.....

(1) **Wall Papers Prepared Kalsomine Jasper Wall Finish Paints (all kinds)**

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....AND....

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Dimensions and boards up to 20 ft. (per M.)..... **\$18.00**
Ship Lap..... **20.00**
Mountain Siding, Ceiling and Flooring..... **28.00**
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These prices are for lots of \$5.00 and upwards. Cash must accompany all orders. Special prices given on car lots. We also carry in stock windows, doors, mouldings, building paper, wood (cut or in cord lengths), hard wood and carriage makers supplies. Planing, ripping, trimming and chopping done on Saturdays. Frames made to order. Try some of our wheat meal and graham flour. Get one of our clothes dryers, only \$6.00.

E. SIMPSON & CO.

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EASTER HAT

At Miss Clarke's.

OUR NEW SPRING MILLINERY

has just arrived, and having secured the assistance of Miss McIntyre, milliner of Regina, we are now prepared to fill all orders in the latest styles and on the shortest notice. We have also in stock a large assortment of ladies' blouse waists and vests, gloves and fancy goods. Leave your orders early and avoid the rush.

...7...

LEADERS

IN BOOTS AND SHOES

\$1.40

will buy a nice ladies' Buff Bal. high cut toe cap. Grand value at \$1.75. Our price, \$1.40.

\$1.00

will buy a ladies' split Bal. Just the boot for the wet weather. Regular price, \$1.25. Our price, \$1.00.

\$1.00

will buy a ladies' Buff Oxford, patent tip, bought at Suckling's trade sale. Worth \$1.50. Our price, \$1.00.

75c.

will buy a child's stout Bal. 6 to 10. Regular price, \$1.00. Our price, 75c.

\$1.25

will buy a Misses' Buff Bal., high cut, toe cap. A good serviceable school boot. Bought at Suckling's trade sale. Regular price, \$1.50. Our price, \$1.25.

\$1.40

will buy a youth's tan Bal., high cut, whole foxed, toe cap, best school boot on the market. Regular price, \$1.75. Our price, \$1.40.

\$1.65

will buy a boy's tan Bal., a real nice Sunday or School boot, whole foxed, toe cap, fine stitched, grand value at \$2.25. Our price, \$1.65.

We have all the leading shapes in all the new colors. Ox-blood, Chocolate and Tan, in Ladies', Gent's, and Children's, the largest and best assortment west of Winnipeg, and many of them bought at Trade and Liquidation sales and are selling at less than wholesale prices, and many lines we cannot repeat at the price.

25c.

See our 25c. window. The values will astonish you. Gent's ties worth 35c. to 75c. Gent's caps worth 50c. to 75c. (part of the Chalmers stock), Gent's underwear bought from the wholesale bankrupt stock of McMaster & Co. and Suckling's Trade Sales, worth from 40c. to 75c., your choice for 25c.

SEE NORTH WINDOW

Window Shades and Rollers Complete:

Plain **45**
Dado **50**
Fringe **55**

Remnants of all kinds. A few Tweed Remnants suitable for boys' clothing and gent's pants.

T. W. Robinson.

Smith-Powell.

Mr. Arthur H. Smith, a member of the staff of E. A. Baker & Co., was united in marriage to Miss Maud Powell, of Carmel, on Wednesday afternoon last. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. T. Ferrier, at the residence of the bride's mother, after which the happy couple left for town. They have taken up their residence in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Jas. Brass, where a number of their friends gathered to welcome them to their new home. THE TIMES heartily wishes Mr. and Mrs. Smith long life and happiness.

Marcotte Elected.

A despatch from Winnipeg stated that the bye-election Wednesday in Champlain resulted in the return of Dr. Marcotte, Conservative, with 150 majority, over Dr. Taucel, Liberal. In June, 1895, Marcotte's majority was 376. In the protest trial he admitted bribery by agents to save the examination of priests to discover evidence of undue clerical influences.

In the bye-election the priests fought the battle for the Conservatives almost with stones, sticks and teeth. A priest advised people to set the dogs upon Liberals, because they were disciples of Satan, and to support the Conservatives because they were followers of Christ. The population of the district is wholly French Catholic. The narrowing majority is another eye-opener showing the rapidly waning power of the bishops.

Manitoba Bye-Elections.

The writs for the bye elections in Winnipeg and Macdonald have been issued. The election in both constituencies will be held on the same day, nominations taking place on April 20th, and elections a week later.

The Liberals have placed their candidate, ex-Mayor Jameson, in the field, and up to the present he has no opposition. The Conservatives held a meeting to discuss the contesting of the seat. A strong committee was appointed to consider the question thoroughly and report to a general meeting of the executives to be held to-morrow night. At this meeting a definite course will be decided on.

It was rumored that there would be no contest for the seat, as the Conservatives of the city, after due consideration, had come to the conclusion that even victory would be a hollow one with a Liberal Government in power at Ottawa, and that under the circumstances they would not oppose Mr. Jamieson, who would consequently be elected by acclamation.

In Macdonald the Liberals have re-nominated Dr. Rutherford, whom the ballot-stuffists defeated in the general elections. Kenneth McKenzie, ex M.P.P. has taken the field as an independent Liberal, and will carry the support of the Patrons and a section of Liberals who were displeased at Joseph Martin's exclusion from the Cabinet. The Conservative candidate has not yet been announced. Boyd's friends hope that he will offer again.

C. P. R. Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was held at Montreal on Wednesday. The voluminous report dealt, among other things, with the decision of the United States courts about the adjustment of rates but said that there was no cause for alarm, as the United States railways might be relied upon to avert disaster. The Canadian Pacific was after all not much interested, and had done well without the association up to a year ago. The report also refers to the late losses which the road suffered in its earnings, but ascribes these to the small wheat crop and other proofs of general depression, and admonishes shareholders not to take this decrease as a proof of permanent loss. On the other hand it refers with pride to the fact that activity of mining in British Columbia has increased the freight and passenger traffic on their Pacific division 21 per cent.

The estimates were adopted, amounting to \$2,337,737 for property expenditure, to be charged on capital account. This includes \$280,000 for steamers on the Arrow and Kootenay lakes in the west. The purchase of the Montreal and Western railway at sixty semi-annual instalments of \$14,000 each, was also authorized. At a subsequent meeting of the directors, the same officers and executive committee were re-elected.

Several resolutions were adopted, including one authorizing the directors to make arrangements for the construction of a branch line to N.-Jon, B.C., to connect the C.P.R. main line with the Columbia & Kootenay railway.

Harry Lindley Company.

Mr. Harry Lindley and his clever dramatic company opened a five nights' engagement in the town hall on Saturday evening in "Shadows of a Great City." The company drew a large and appreciative audience every evening, and a change of play was presented each night. All members of the company are clever artists, and Mr. Lindley himself is of the old school of genuine comedians. So rare now-a-days is this truly witty comedy heard that it is a great pleasure to listen to lines flowing so humorously from the lips of an actor experienced in all that goes to make character in all departments appertaining to the drama.

Lawn Tennis Club.

The annual meeting of the above named club was held on Wednesday evening, when the following officers were elected for the current year:—Hon. President, Mr. A. M. Fenwick (re-elected); President, A. M. Fenwick; Vice President, J. A. Creagh; Secy-Treas., Jno. Rutherford (re-elected); Executive Committee: J. S. Macdonald, Hamilton Lang, A. Wilcox, Jas. Rollo.

It was decided to reduce the membership fee to \$2.00 for gentlemen, leaving the ladies' fee unchanged. The prospects for the year are encouraging. The three new cinder courts made last year gave excellent satisfaction. This year new stop nets will be placed at the back of the courts, and in all probability a pavilion will be erected for on-lookers. A Territorial tournament is spoken of as one of the ambitions of the new officers and everything points to a boon in tennis in the town.

Election Expenses.

The expenses in connection with the general election is as follows, by provinces, there being \$214,786 claimed and \$191,219 allowed:

Ontario.....	\$78,789	\$74,699
Quebec.....	55,509	48,672
Nova Scotia.....	12,561	12,201
New Brunswick.....	12,366	11,932
P. E. I.....	3,531	3,199
British Columbia.....	10,273	9,105
Manitoba.....	9,877	9,152
N. W. T.....	31,880	21,855

\$214,786 191,219

Forty five candidates lost their deposits, forfeiting altogether \$9,000. The most costly election was in Alberta for which the returning officer presented a bill of expenses for \$13,800, and of this the Government allowed \$7,495.

Senators Adams and McKeen drew their mileage for the first session in 1896 from both the Commons and Senate.

St. John's Church Annual Mission.

From Friday in Passion week, April 9th, to Good Friday, April 16th, there will be a children's service every morning at 8.30. The service will be over in time for scholars to go to school at 9 o'clock. All children of the town are invited. Every night at 8 o'clock the story of the Cross will be sung and preached, and on Good Friday there will also be the solemn service of the three hours agony, during which time the Saviour hung in darkness on the Cross and bore our sins in his own body on the tree. The service commences at 12.30, and consists of short addresses on the seven words from the Cross, and hymns and short intervals for prayer. Should any wish to enter or leave the church during the service they do so during the singing of the hymns. Is it too much to ask of Christian men who have been redeemed by the sufferings of Jesus Christ that they should be willing to set aside one week out of all the year to meditate upon the meaning and the greatness and the efficiency of those sufferings? At least the one day in that week (Good Friday) should be kept as a most solemn day of humiliation for our own sins which caused those sufferings.

This year it is remarkable that Good Friday will fall on Friday in Passion week, the day when Jews in Jerusalem specially wall over the stones in the boundary wall of their fallen temple, and the day too when we specially pray for the revival of the church first planted—the church of the Hebrews at Jerusalem.

The April number of *The Delinicator*, which is called the spring number, is to hand and contains a splendid assortment of styles and fabrics that will be fashionable during the season, and also the usual interesting and instructive articles of its many writers.

THE LONE STAR

CHAPTER I.

Many years ago, not long after the death of Cromwell, and while the West Indies were still infested by a lawless crew of outlaws from all nations, a tall girl took her departure from Bristol, bound for Jamaica, with a cargo of considerable value, and numerous passengers, emigrants, supercargo, and others. The Royal Charley was a sound brig of 400 tons, a good sailor, well-knew almost every sea where the English flag had yet waved, and his passengers felt a proportionable amount of confidence from their knowledge of his experience. There were on board several personages of very ordinary character, but only a few connected with our narrative, and to these alone can we now refer.

Mr. James Bowen was a wealthy proprietor going out to reside permanently in Jamaica, accompanied by his daughter, a nephew, and several workmen whom he had selected for their intelligence and honesty. This gentleman was one of those straightforward, frank Englishmen who place at a glance, and whose lives of utility and perseverance prove as useful to those around them as they are profitable unto themselves. His wife had been an excellent and worthy woman; but after being his partner for nearly thirty years, she had recently died, leaving him an only daughter, who was now a very beautiful girl of about two or three and twenty. Well-informed, accomplished, and extremely fascinating, she seemed formed by nature to prove the delight of her parents, and the pride of him who should win her maiden affections. But Eleanor Bowen was a romantic girl, given to melancholy moods and reverie; having formed in her own mind a model of a man, she had as yet found no one to come up to her ideas—a very common occurrence when people expect anything unreasonable. Fond of romance and poetry, well-read in Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, and even Milton, Eleanor dearly loved mystery and idealism. A plain, positive man would never have done for her, and yet Henry Postans, her cousin by the mother's side, who accompanied them on their journey, was plain and positive enough, and he was the only serious suitor she had yet had. Henry was Mr. Bowen's only male relative. The child of a young and favorite sister, he had been educated at a clerk, and when old enough, had been taken by his uncle as a junior partner. He had in early youth been used to poverty, but since eighteen, his uncle's generosity had made him independent enough; and now that a marriage before him, the sole inconvenience was that his cousin had flatly rejected him, but this the young man regarded only as coquetry, which time would get over. As he really loved her, he lived in hope.

Before starting, royal officers came on board and carefully examined every passenger. A leading officer of Cromwell's had been denounced as in England, and about to escape, and the vigilance of the officials of every port was great. The list was gone over, and the vessel "searched in every imaginable quarter, and then the anchor was weighed, the sails loosened to the breeze, and the Royal Charley started on her way. It was a lovely morning and Eleanor sat on the raised quarter-deck watching the evolutions of the crew and the physiognomies of the passengers. The crew was motley enough in character, but her eyes at once singled out among them who certainly formed a marked contrast to all his companions. He was a tall, handsome man, about thirty, with a massive forehead, eyes that gleamed to the very heart, and a look of command which could not be mistaken. The young lady could not keep her eyes off him. From the time of the loosening of the sails, he had been busy everywhere, below and aloft. He hauled the ropes and halyards as if they had never been out of his hands, and yet his gait was to all appearance far more that of a soldier than a sailor.

About two hours after leaving Bristol, and after a look round the horizon, Eleanor noticed him come aft, pass the captain, who bowed, she thought, with unusual respectfulness, and go down into the cabin. Her romantic young lady's ideas were at once excited. There was a mystery to unravel it was quite clear, and she could not help rejoicing at a circumstance which promised to take away from the tedious monotony of a sea voyage. Something to think about is almost as good as something to talk about or see, and what with her favorite poets and her young sailor, Miss Bowen began to fancy she might pass the time of her journey pleasantly enough. She had been at sea too often to leave the sky over her head, which usually occupies a week with sensitive people, and the stranger was quite a godsend.

While these thoughts were in her mind the sailor came up on deck, but far differently clothed. He wore a semi-Spanish costume, with slouched hat and plumes, a sword and brace of pistols—showing off a most remarkably handsome face and elegant figure. He advanced toward the group formed by Mr. Bowen and his daughter, Mr. Henry Postans, and some other passengers, bowed politely but rather haughtily to them, hastily fixed his black eyes on Eleanor, and then passed them to lean his folded arms on the bulwarks, where he sunk into a deep reverie. All the passengers were puzzled, while the young lady's heart quite beat with excitement. It was clear that she had fallen upon a genuine, undeveloped mystery, and she considered herself a very happy woman.

"A good leading breeze this, captain," suddenly said the stranger, turning round; "and one that, if it would but last, might run us to port in forty days."

"True, sir, true; but winds are variable," replied the worthy skipper with a smile and a bow; "and we'll be very apt to find it contrary before the week's out."

"Before night perhaps," continued the stranger, after a steady and careful examination of the heavens. "There's a south-easterly look about the sky I

don't at all like. Perhaps it may keep off until to-morrow, but crack on every thing, Captain Montrose, if you would get off the land. Show out the studding-sail booms, and loosen royals."

"Ay, ay, sir!" replied the skipper, with whom the stranger's word seemed to be law.

"Wait a while!" cried the other quickly, looking down to leeward, and lowering his voice; "there's a sizeable craft yonder trying to get to windward of us, and maybe she's no good. Haul aft the starboard braces; helm a-weather."

The captain immediately followed his directions, which immediately brought the stranger astern, and the brig lay down to a pretty stiff breeze, going through the water with considerable rapidity. It was soon evident that the vessel behind was a man-of-war in chase, and the captain and stranger exchanged significant glances.

"We must keep on this tack for another hour," said the stranger; "keep her rap full; don't lift the sails, boys. She'll stand the breeze, never fear. She's a good ship, and minds her helm."

The skipper now drew the other on one side, in animated conversation ensued. The tone of the captain was respectful, and even rather imploring; presently they were calm and commanding. "Her poop is now clearly visible," exclaimed the skipper; "an hour ago I only saw her mainmast. She's gaining ground fast."

"She can't reach us before night, captain, and then we'll be amid the shoals and rocks I wot of, where she will never follow. Trust me, I defy the myrmidons of the man Stuart."

"Hush!" said the skipper in alarm. There was no one near, however, but Eleanor, whose eyes were fixed curiously on the white sails of the stranger's vessel; and who, although she distinctly heard the words, made no sign of giving done so.

Hours passed without producing much evident change in the state of affairs, though it was clearly visible to an experienced eye that the man-of-war sailed at least a knot an hour better than the merchantman. But it was not until midnight that the skipper counted for safety. The cabin passengers supposed that it was dark, and when they came on deck it was dark. High land was clearly visible ahead, however, despite the gloom. The stranger took a keen look around, and then, standing by the captain on the quarter-deck, gave his directions in a whisper.

"All hands about ship—tumble up—down with the helm—back and sheets—main-sail haul—belay!" were orders as rapidly obeyed as given; and then when the light shone ahead, according to a plan previously arranged, a light was allowed to be shown, and the Royal Charley went back almost the way she had come. Presently the stranger sprang quickly to the wheel.

"Square yards!" he shouted; "haul up the weather clew of the mainsail!" The skipper himself ran to obey, and in five minutes the Royal Charley was under the wind, with foaming breakers right and left, and but a narrow channel in which she could move. This continued for about a quarter of an hour, when the stranger left the wheel, and bade the captain lay to. The yards were braced round, and those forward counter-jacking those astern, until the vessel came motionless. Every thing was now ready. An old jolly-boat, with a short mast, was lowered, an immense lantern was fastened to the top of the mast, and the thing lay loose. At a distance presented all the appearance of a vessel anchored outside the breakers, afraid to move in the dark. This simple plan was once resorted to, but it often successful—carried out the sails were again filled, the helm put down, and away went the good brig on her first course, free from the captain's anxiety with regard to her pursuer.

CHAPTER II.

Early next morning Eleanor came on deck, where she found the unknown vessel walking up and down, with all the calmness of a man who felt perfectly safe. There was nothing in sight but blue sky and water. It was a lovely day. The wind was fair, the sails bellied, the breeze, the masts bent under the stiff pressure, and all seemed to promise a pleasant voyage out. Eleanor sat down and looked out upon the sea, but her thoughts were not there. She had seen the captain at night, and thinking of him who now walked by her, his arms folded, his brow knit, and his eyes fixed on the deck. She was strangely puzzled to know who he could be.

"You seem a good sailor, miss?" said suddenly, speaking in a full, deep voice close by her side, and with all the ease, elegance, and grace of a polished gentleman.

"Pretty good!" said Eleanor with a start of unfeigned surprise. "This is my fourth voyage."

"You have been a traveller? I suppose you know the West Indies well?"

"I know nothing of them save what can be seen from my father's plantation in Jamaica."

The stranger, seemingly encouraged by her words, sat down by her side, and began speaking of the various islands round the Mexican Gulf, the Spaniards, and the Spaniards of the Spanish Main, of all the wonders and curiosities of a place then comparatively little known. His descriptions were clear and deeply interesting, and Eleanor was much surprised at the immense knowledge displayed by so young a man, who from his conversation had evidently spent the greater part of his life in England. He frankly owned to the fact that he was an officer of the famed Ironsides, that he had been a favorite with Cromwell, and consequently was proportionately detested by the reigning powers. He had only been in England, he said, three weeks on family business, but during this time he had been tracked like a wild beast of the woods, and was glad to breathe the free air of the sea once more. He entered into picturesque details of his adventures which singularly interested his listener, who, from education and religious feeling, felt much sympathy with the animated speaker. Suddenly, however, he turned his talk back to the gulf, as Mr. Bowen and Mr. Postans came on deck. A rapid glance made Eleanor aware that his confidential avowals were for herself alone.

"Good morning, father dear," said Eleanor advancing to meet him; "here I am up to my ears in histories of buccaners and pirates. Pray Heaven we meet none of them."

"Are so fearful of them, lady?" remarked the stranger.

"And surely no wonder. They are terrible men. I would not like to fall into the hands of Henry Morgan, or Montbar, or—"

"The Ironsides and the Lone Star," continued the Ironsides with a smile.

"Pray who is he?"

"No man knows," answered the other. "He is said to own the greatest craft in all the gulf, to be about in unknown places, coming down like a thunder-cloud on unsuspecting merchantmen in the very places where they expect them selves safe. Many a ship has been picked up by his swift brigantine just off a port."

"God preserve us from the blood-minded knave!" cried Henry Postans, who had heard enough of him in Bristol. He wages a war of extermination against the Spaniards, though he never touches English merchantmen; but, strangely enough, he has captured many English men-of-war of twice his force by sheer cunning. A magnificent reward is offered for his apprehension."

"I never heard that he was blood-minded," replied the Roundhead, quietly; "I always was told that he never took life except in fair fight; but there are many rumours afloat, and no man can say which are true and which are false."

The conversation continued some time in the same tone, and by breakfast-time a considerable amount of intimacy had sprung up between the parties. There was no place like a ship for breaking down the barriers that society raises between man and man. Some days passed over, and the Commonwealth officer became unceasing in his attentions to Miss Bowen. He was ever ready to listen to her views on education, conversational powers, and experience, were vastly superior to those of Henry Postans, Eleanor could not but feel that the merchant was a man of some talent. At the end of a fortnight it was evident that the young men were declared rivals, and a coolness ensued.

On the morning of the 15th, the ship was under way, and the merchant and the Roundhead became gay, light-hearted, merry; a smile was ever on his lip, and his eye beamed with inexpressible delight. The merchant, however, came more sullen, and silent, and thus almost destroyed every chance of rivalry which might have existed. Still Eleanor made no marked distinction between the two, as each was listening to the one more than to the other. She could scarcely avoid, for there was no comparison between the two, the barriers that society raises between man and man. The father seemed scarcely aware of what was going on. He had habitually turned himself to look on Henry Postans as his future son-in-law, and like many other parents in a similar position, he hardly thought it possible that another should attempt to interfere with such comfortable and satisfactory arrangements. He was, however, somewhat surprised after their departure from Bristol, two brief scenes occurred which brought matters to a climax.

(To be continued.)

THE COUNTRY AND INSANITY

The Bull, Monotonous Life is the Cause of Insanity in Farmers' Wives.

A recent article in a scientific journal stated that three-fourths of the women found in state asylums for the insane were farmers' wives. If this is true, and there is no reason to doubt it, it should be interesting to know why.

Another authority some time ago declared that the large number of male lunatics became insane through an exaggerated egotism, while the principal cause of lunacy among women were disappointed affection or the "dreadful round" of a "hard, monotonous, solitary life."

This last statement bears out the first. Nervous than the constant strain of the nerves to the top of the head, the mental stagnation which farmers' wives have usually had to endure. No treadmill could be more endlessly round than the inflexible round of daily duties, from the early morning of the farmer's wife of a few years ago had to perform.

Five o'clock in the dark and cold of winter morning saw her stirring her way from the house, through the snow to the wood pile. Breakfast for the man and his men. Breakfast for the children. Baby to be looked after, dishes to be washed, milk to be skimmed, bread to be baked, beds to be made, sweeping to be done, vegetables to be cooked, and all these things, children to be looked after, baby, always to be considered, ironing three afternoons in a week. Other days cleaning, washing, and mending, and the farmer's wife of a few years ago had to perform.

Evening brought no relief, or release for weary feet always some game wound in jacket or trousers, the piled up stockings, and, lastly, the fire to bank and the buckwheat cake to mix, before the late, while the cold stretch her aching body upon her often hard bed, too "beat out" to sleep.

Always tired. Always faced by some ever-recurring duty, no wonder the weary body and starved brain found relief in a madhouse.

For the wife, after all, what it meant for farmers' wives years ago, what it means for some women to-day, an absence of relation between the mental and physical forces—a want of equilibrium, a want of balance, a want of expenditures of power. An overworked body and starved brain. An eager thirst for knowledge; for all that was new, for every new thing, and chained to a rotary machine, like a churn.

A DINNER TO HORSES.

The oddest dinner served in Europe on New Year's Day was given at the Home of Rest for Horses, in London. At this home horses that have been rescued from brutal masters, if young, are nursed back to health and strength, and if old, are allowed to finish their days in comfort. The dinner was provided by Mrs. Gore, the wife of a retired cavalry officer, and the food of her own money in her case, to which has been added the contribution of fellow enthusiasts. The menu consisted of a roast of beef, a sirloin of beef, sugar in lumps of convenient size and brown and white bread baked in small and inviting loaves. Wine was not furnished. Mrs. Gore being a temperance woman, but in its stead she supplied an excellent flip in the way of currying administered by grooms. Among the diners were two mokes, which had been rescued from cruel masters, and the fattest and happiest mokes in all England.

A MODERN ENOCH ARDEN.

Old neighbor—My goodness, Mr. Arden, you look surely no wonder. They are terrible men. I would not like to fall into the hands of Henry Morgan, or Montbar, or—

"The Ironsides and the Lone Star," continued the Ironsides with a smile.

THE STORY OF THE MUTINY

SCENES AT THE CAPTURE OF DELHI AND LUCKNOW.

Lord Roberts Recounts Some Thrilling Acts of Bravery—Seyo's Blows From Guns as a Reward for Treachery.

Lord Roberts was at Peshawar when the news of the Mutiny arrived, and he left to attach himself to the famous column which advanced to the relief of Delhi. Military critics will read with avidity his minute account of the progress of the column. The general reached is more interested in the broad outlines of the narrative. Sir John Lawrence was resolved to make short work of Delhi, and the British moved on the city as rapidly as possible, though in numbers pathetically small when the magnitude of the task is remembered. Lord Roberts shows a thrilling state of affairs in the north-west at this time. More and more regiments were becoming disaffected every day; it was necessary to disarm and disband some of them under circumstances in the last degree delicate, the English officers and men being outnumbered by the natives, and not daring to let the latter know of their strength until the troops were actually

ON THE PARADE GROUND.

Treachery arose not only in garrison towns but among the native troops accompanying the column ordered to Delhi, and Lord Roberts describes one court martial on the way to that city, in which two men were condemned to be blown from guns. It is interesting to note at this point that the court was composed of native officers, showing that there was still loyalty among the native troops. In fact, there were splendid examples of heroic steadfastness shown all over the country by the native soldiers and Lord Roberts pays hearty tribute to the Sikhs and Gurkhas especially, who, in many actions, proved themselves to be among the most loyal and useful troops in the service. Heroism, indeed, was the order of the day when once the mutinous storm broke and its counter-storm of devotion was loosed. Lord Roberts is one of the most modest soldiers who ever wrote memoirs; and when he wins the Victoria Cross for gallantry in saving a life in action and for capturing a sepoxy standard, he just mentions the fact in a footnote. But he embodies in his text nearly all his stories of the deeds of other men, and the long stretches of minute military description calculated to appeal to the specialist alone, are enlivened by touches which bring the

HUMAN SIDE OF THE WAR

devotionally before us. There is, for example, the story of a native soldier of the 60th Rifles, Napier, by name, who was hit in the leg in an engagement during the campaign against Delhi. The wound was so bad that he was carried to a hospital. "When the operation was over, Napier was heard to murmur, 'I shall never lead the charge again.' I shall never lead the charge again." Napier was thought little of. What grieved him was the idea of having to give up his career as a soldier and to leave the regiment he was so proud of. Napier was sent to Meerut, where he died a few days afterward." Lord Roberts tells us also that heroism was not confined to officers alone, but that many of the native ranks of the daring of the native servants and followers generally. When Sir Colin Campbell appealed to the troops of the 9th Lancers, asking to whom they would follow, he was answered by the shout, "Whistie, or water carrier."

GIVEN THE VICTORIA CROSS

they unanimously advised his bestowal upon the head "bhittie," or water carrier.

At the siege of Lucknow, when the British had made an opening three feet from the ground and about three feet wide in the wall of the Sikandardiagh, one of the outlying defences the emulatio was going on. The British were to go first through the deadly breach into an enclosure held by some two thousand Sepoys as was Lord Roberts says, a magnificent feat, and he never thought of the prize to the winner of the race was certain death. But "Highlanders and Sikhs, the Punjabi Mahometans, Dogras and Pathans, all vied with each other in the generous competition." A Highlander cleared the breach first and was shot dead. A Punjabi infantry next made the same feat, and Lieutenant Cooper made the passage in safety and the British poured in behind him. "A drummer boy of the 93rd must have been one of the first to pass."

THAT GRIM BOUNDARY

between life and death," says Lord Roberts, "for when I got in I found him just inside the breach, lying on his back, quite dead—a pretty, innocent-looking, fair-haired lad, not more than fourteen years of age. He was a Punjabi Mahometan who set the climax to this drama of the Sikandardiagh. The enemy, having been driven out of the earthwork, made for the gateway, the heavy doors of which were in the act of being closed, when the Mahometan—Mukarrab Khan by name—pushed his left arm, on which he carried a shield between them, thus preventing their being shut; on his hand being badly wounded by a sword cut, he drew it out, instantly thrusting in the other hand, when the doors were shut, but severed from the wrist. But he gained his object; the doors could not be closed, and were soon forced open altogether upon the British. The Punjabi infantry, the 33rd, 93rd and some of the detachments swarmed in." It is unnecessary to linger over the ensuing scenes in the chapter from which this is taken.

SCENE OF BLOODSHED

was one which Lord Roberts confesses requires the pen of Zola to be sympathetically described. Our author is compelled to traverse many such, but nothing could be more tactful, more manly, than the manner in which he has recited the events of his adventurous career. There are, as has been said, numerous eloquent touches which revive the very moment of valor, with the central figure, whichever it may be, splendidly portrayed. That is a superb picture of Nicholson firing in a hospital while the attack upon Delhi was being prosecuted. General Wilson was wavering and there was talk of retirement from the position on the edge of the city. "Thank God for his strength yet to shoot him, if neces-

sary!" exclaimed the wounded soldier, and as Lord Roberts dryly adds: "Will, I have up all idea of retreating." But there must be an end to quotation and the nuggets of personalia must be left to the discretion of the reader. The practical value of the work before us is, it is that can be touched upon in this place.

CURE FOR HUNCHBACKS.

New Treatment Which a French Doctor Has Successfully Tried Many Times.

Hereafter there are to be no more hunchbacks. At least there need be none in the future if children afflicted with that terrible spinal curvature are submitted to the treatment which the French doctor, Calot, has so successfully applied in the course of his practice in the Rothschild Hospital at Berk-sur-Mer.

Dr. Calot's process, in broad general terms, consists simply in pressing down the curved hump of the backbone until the vertebrae resume their normal place with reference to each other. It takes great force to do this and assistants pull vigorously at the shoulders and feet of the subject while the doctor with his hands bears down heavily upon the hump. The sound of the bones cracking as they come into place is distinctly audible, but the patient is under the influence of chloroform and is not conscious of pain.

For several months, or until the vertebrae are firmly in their places, the child is kept in a plaster of Paris mould but he is allowed to go abroad after a time with only the support of a tight-fitting corset. About ten months are required for complete cure. Dr. Calot has performed thirty-seven operations of this kind, all of them without accident and all resulting in the COMPLETE OBLITERATION of the hump, leaving the back as straight as anybody's.

History might have been changed had this cure been known in past ages. Hunchbacks have wielded great power at one time and another, Richard III. being a notable instance. They are very frequently vicious and impii in disposition, as the result of brooding over their deformity, and have wrought much evil in the world. Had Richard been subjected to the Calot treatment in childhood a bloody page might have been omitted from English history. He would have been a handsome man but for his deformity, and his remorseless cruelty very likely, had much of its origin in his morose misanthropy, the result of his malformation.

If the Calot process becomes general in the treatment of hunchbacks, the literature of the future will have to rely upon the product of the past and immediately present for a supply of this favorite literary monster.

In real life Alexander Pope, might not have been the peevish, querulous old man he was, but a fine handsome fellow, with a merry rather than a waspish wit, had his deforming hunch been pressed into place by a skilled surgeon.

MONSTER ARSENAL.

The Largest in the World Will be That of Devonport, England.

The importance of Devonport as a naval base has been repeatedly demonstrated. Today the dockyard and the Keyham steam factory cover an area of 145 acres, exclusive of the victualling yard, and the naval barracks, the Royal Engineering College and the many other Government buildings located on the banks of the Tamar and occupying 200 additional acres.

The present Board of Admiralty have now commenced a scheme of extension which, in cohesiveness if not in importance, will eclipse any work of the kind previously undertaken, and will convert Devonport—with the exception of Pembroke, the youngest of the royal dockyards—into the largest and most efficiently defended arsenal in the world.

The authorities in Whitehall have set their hand to a scheme of naval expansion which will entail an expenditure of about £6,000,000. A million sterling has been spent in docking operations as a preliminary to the extension of Devonport as a naval port, and the means of access to the dockyard at all tides has been rendered safe and easy. A tidal basin with an area of 35.2 acres being 4.2 times as large as the biggest basin which Devonport now possesses. It will be 1,550 feet long and 1,000 feet broad, with a depth of 35 ft. below the coping stone. Leading from this basin, which will be entered from the Hamoaze by a tidal caisson, will be the new floating docks and an entrance lock sufficiently large to permit the passage through of vessels larger than any yet designed. This lock will be a preliminary addition to the accommodation for it is to be constructed that it can be closed with a caisson and utilized as a dock. The scheme thus aims at providing a large tidal basin which can be used at any state of the tide and five docks so commodious as to reduce to a minimum the possibility of accident in the docking or undocking of the largest vessels, and nine or ten years hence when the scheme has been completed, the Devonport group of docks will be without a rival in the world.

TWO FAVORITES.

A gentleman walking upon the street was beset at the heels by a yelping black-and-tan dog, the owner of which just behind, seemed quite oblivious to her dog's behavior.

Seeing that the woman made no effort to call off the animal, the gentleman turned upon his persecutor and administered a hearty kick which made the enemy recoil with his tail between his legs and a loud cry.

"But, sir, I am a pet, and am unused to such treatment," she bestowed a freezing glance upon the offender.

"I beg your pardon, ma'am, replied he; I did not mean to hurt your dog. You should have called him off when he was barking and snapping at my heels."

He would not have hurt you, sir, replied the woman. He is a pet. I did not care to be bitten by him, notwithstanding that he was a black-and-tan dog. I am something of a favorite at home myself.

ESCAPED BY DEATH.

"I desire to thank the friends and neighbors most heartily in this manner for their united aid and co-operation during the illness and death of my recent husband, who escaped from me by the hand of death on Friday last while eating his breakfast. To the friends and all who contributed so willingly toward making the last moments and funeral of my husband a howling sorrow, I desire to be remembered most kindly, hoping these lines will find you enjoying the same blessing. I also have a good wish and a roan gelding horse which I will sell cheap—Also a black and white shawl, very low."

He filled the store with gossamers, And with the house was blown up. But did he mind? Ah, no! 'Twas not The first time he'd been blown up!

STEEL TRACKED ROADS

IT IS QUITE POSSIBLE THEY MAY YET BE USED.

Opinion of Mr. A. W. Campbell as to Their Probable Utility to Save Labor, Time, and, Consequently, Expense.

The proposition to lay steel tracks upon which ordinary wagons may travel along macadamized roads is attracting considerable attention. With a view to getting some local ideas of the possibilities of the proposal, a newspaper reporter went up to Mr. A. W. Campbell, Good Roads Commissioner for Ontario, at his office in the Parliament buildings, Toronto.

Mr. Campbell thinks that steel tracks for country roads will not materially affect the good roads problem for the present, whatever the future may develop. He believes that they will be of long to the age of horseless vehicles, if that era should ever dawn upon us, and that when it comes it will likely bring new features with it that we have not yet had any experience of.

"Has the idea ever been put into practice?"

"I am not aware that any practical use has yet been made of it. It will still have to pass through the experimental stage before we can form a safe estimate of its value."

"Do you think that steel tracks will ever supersede macadam roads?"

"I should think they will be merely an adjunct to the latter, used more as a measure of economy to lessen the cost of maintaining the macadam. A macadam road under excessive traffic is the most expensive form of pavement that can be used."

"And about the advantage of steel tracks?"

"Well, I have no doubt but that steel tracks might be very useful. Heavily loaded wagons would use them thus presenting rats, but it would have the objection now raised to the cost of building and maintaining the steel track would still effect a saving. The steel track construction will add from \$1,000 to \$1,500 per mile to the original cost of a road, but the cost of maintenance is uncertain. There would be a difficulty in keeping the macadam flush with the steel rails, an objection now raised to the placing of electric railway tracks on macadam streets and wagon wheels turning off and on the steel track have a tendency to raise the rails.

"How would it effect horses, supposing the idea was put into practice before we reach the era of horseless vehicles?"

"Of course, single horses would travel between the tracks, but horses hitched double would tread on the line of the rails. This would tend not only to chip up the macadam, but to raise the rails, but with the rails of the width suggested—five or ten inches—the foothold for horses would be rendered very insecure."

"Would drawing power of horses or other motive means be increased?"

"To estimate, as has been done, that a road five times heavier can be drawn over a steel track is misleading—unintentionally so, no doubt. It is not simply the power to move a load over the road, but the power to lift the load up a hill. Unless double tracks are provided, and switch lines extended yard, the barn yards, the size of the load would be limited by the steepness of the road, and by the steepest grade, not by the most favorable section."

Mr. Campbell concluded his chat with the reporter by a little homely on the solution of the problem of satisfactory country roads. The gist of his argument was this: Good roads are not merely for use in drawing farm produce. This is but a small part of the benefit. And for many years to come the only solution of the question will be first-class macadamized roads. Some of the roads here traffic is heavy and they should be protected by steel tracks as an economical experiment should steel tracks be found satisfactory.

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THE LOVE OF RICHES.

Men long for riches as they long for food. They crave, love fame, they crave power, they crave knowledge, they crave silver and gold, and they live and die with their craving unsatisfied. Many a man who has given life to the pursuit of material wealth has died in want. This is the story of the alchemist, a man who devoted his life to a search for the secret of turning all things to gold. There is longing that shall be satisfied, but it is not for gold. "Blame" are they that hunger and thirst after righteousness, for they shall be filled."

ROAD TO WEALTH.

Count that day came when Low descending sun Viewed from thy purse no Dollars on the run.

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Our job department is equipped with every appliance necessary for turning out first class work at shortest notice. Prices moderate.

The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is writ, is writ,—
Would it were worthier!" —Byron.

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1897.

Working people will eat together, drink together, tramp together, suffer together, starve together, and die together—do anything but pull together.

Railroad fares in Australia on government owned roads, \$6.00 per 1,000 miles; railroad fares in Canada on roads owned by private corporations, \$6.00 to \$10.00 for 200 miles. See the difference?

Henry, the unseated Conservative member for North Brant, has been awarded \$500 and costs in a libel suit against the Brantford *Expositor*, over an article re appointments after the June elections.

The *Canada Presbyterian* says: "Diplomatists may agree and politicians wrangle about the eastern question until they tire themselves and everybody else, but every time little Greece slips the unspeakable Turk in the face, men of Anglo-Saxon blood will cheer."

Mr. B. McLachlan has assumed the proprietorship of the *Virden News*, and will conduct it as a politically independent paper. Mr. McLachlan is well known in Moose Jaw, having been formerly a member of *THE TIMES*' staff, and we wish him every success in his venture.

It is announced that a protest has been entered against the election of J. B. Lauzon, the Conservative member for St. Boniface, elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Pendergast. The petition asks that Mr. Lauzon be disqualified for alleged acts of bribery by himself and agents. Clerical intimidation is also charged against Archbishop Langevin and a large number of his clergy.

The auditor general's report shows that 45 candidates lost their deposits in the last general election. They forfeited altogether \$9,000. The amount claimed by returning officers for election expenses was \$214,786, of which \$191,219 was allowed. The most costly election was in Alberta, for which the returning officer presented a bill of expenses for \$13,800, of which the government allowed \$7,495.

The present session of Parliament which opened recently, besides the many private bills which are usually presented during the session and clamour for attention, has no less a bill of fare to deal with than the following: The bill for the revision of the customs tariff, a bill repealing the franchise act and adopting the Provincial franchises, a bill providing for a prohibition plebiscite, a civil service bill, a bill respecting superannuation, a bill restoring the Customs and Inland Revenue Departments to their original position and conferring on the Comptrollers the dignity of Cabinet Ministers, a bill respecting the North-West Territories, a bill providing for certain departmental changes, and other bills will be presented. If these important measures are all fully discussed, or if the Opposition proves factious, the prospects for the Premier being able to be present in London to take part in the Diamond Jubilee celebration are not very bright.

The Winnipeg Liberals in convention on Thursday, last week, unanimously nominated ex-Mayor Jamieson as their standard bearer in the approaching bye election. Mr. Isaac Campbell was first tendered the nomination, before balloting was proceeded with, but that gentleman emphatically refused to accept of the honor. There were exactly 500 ballots, of which 313 were for R. W. Jameson; 114 for D. W. Bole; J. H. Ashdown, 36; F. C. Wade, 25, and the remaining 12 were distributed between Isaac Campbell, J. R. Grant, J. M. O'Loughlin, I. M. Ross, Jas. Porter, R. Muir and J. J. Whittle.

Kenneth McKenzie, Esq., Honorary Grand President of the Manitoba Patrons of Industry, is a candidate in Macdonald. This is the constituency in which the ballot box stuffers defeated Mr. Braithwaite. Mr. McKenzie is the gentleman who in the recent Burnside provincial bye election voted against his son in support of the Patron candidate. He says he is prepared to give the Laurier government a cordial support while they endeavor to crystallise into legislation the principles which he is advocating, which include tariff reform, government control of railways, telegraph and express, and economy in administration of public affairs.

Regarding the sending of a Papal delegate from Rome to Canada, to investigate the school settlement, the *Canada Presbyterian* says: "Protestants need not worry about the sending of an official from Rome to enquire into the settlement of the Manitoba school question. The question is settled and if the gentleman from Rome can persuade the bishops to accept the situation so much the better for them and for Canada as well. If he persuades them to kick against the settlement and keep up the agitation, the struggle between the bishops and the people of Canada may just as well come to a crisis now as at any other time. So long as the ablegate confines his operations to his own church the public have nothing to do with him. It is all in the family. Any attempt to interfere with the civic rights of Canadians, if made, will be promptly and vigorously resisted. If the ablegate can make the Quebec bishops keep out of politics he may do some good."

Why visit foreign countries when we have unsurpassed attractions in our own Dominion? is the question asked by the New Brunswick Tourist Association, a voluntary body organized under the auspices of St. John Board of Trade for the laudible purpose of making known Canada's sea coast and summer resorts. This is a most commendable undertaking, and it seems but simple justice to our own country that its coast, seaside and river attractions should have the preference over others from Canadians where they are equally good, or even superior to others. A late copy of the *Grip* contains attractive sketches of St. John, N. B., and its surroundings, with an excellent map showing the many pleasure resorts and attractions of the Maritime Provinces. Pleasure seekers contemplating a summer holiday may well turn their attention in this direction before deciding to go elsewhere, and they can obtain all needed information through the above Association.

The Old Country exchanges are being more and more taken up with the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of the Queen. While this is so all over the kingdom and the empire, the enthusiasm and interest of course centre in London, where the greatest preparations have already begun to be made. The tide of loyalty and national enthusiasm will, by the time of the celebration in June, rise to a point never before seen. It is most interesting and a most significant sign of the times that everything connected with the celebration so far, speaks of peace and good will, and the exercise of practical beneficence in almost every possible form. Money is being poured out on schemes of public beneficence with a profusion that marks not only a wealthy people, but a people, one of whose national traits one might say is to do acts of kindness and good will to the needy, the suffering and deserving of all classes, and add as far as possible to the sum total of human well being and happiness.

R. BOGUE

A Car of Souris Flour at Right Prices.

- STOVES -

New Stock of Silver Plated Goods.

Skates! Skates! R. BOGUE.

It is reported from England the Presbyterian Synod, of which Dr. John Watson, the famous author and lecturer, better known as "Ian MacLaren," is a member, is to summon him before it to stand a formal trial on charges of heresy, growing out of passages in some of his works that have been interpreted, indicating a departure of belief from the strictness of the Presbyterian code. This news is almost startling from a church standpoint and tens of thousands of admirers of the famous author will await the development of this case with the keenest interest.

Premier Laurier's "sunny ways" are evidently exercising a kindly influence over the *Free Press*. In a recent article on the Premier's good generalship it says: "Mr. Laurier resolved on a settlement that would commend itself to the majority in Manitoba and to the Protestant feeling in the Dominion, taking whatever risk there might be in pleasing his own people. But he shrewdly calculated this risk, and came to the conclusion there was nothing to fear in facing it. He knew, probably better than any one, that he could not long maintain his supremacy in the councils of the Dominion with his own Province against him. He knew besides that his proposed settlement would not satisfy those church dignitaries whose political power in Quebec has heretofore been dominant. He took the bold course of challenging that power, and we have seen in Bonaventure and Wright, and will probably see again in Champlain, that he is carrying the people with him. Mr. Laurier is a better general than his friends know or his foes give him credit for."

Regarding the introduction of new members in the House of Commons, an Ottawa correspondent writes: "The Minister of the Interior, Hon. Clifford Sifton, member-elect for Brandon, was the first to take his seat, entering the House arm in arm with the Premier and Mr. Sutherland, the chief Government whip. His reception was a very warm one, and in a sense may be taken as indicating the entire satisfaction of the party with the school settlement. The same sponsors introduced Mr. J. G. Snelting, member for Cornwall and Stormont, and Mr. Thomas A. Davis, elected to fill the vacancy caused by the Premier's decision to sit for Quebec East instead of Saskatchewan. Mr. C. B. Heyd, member for South Brant, was introduced by Hon. Mr. Laurier and Hon. Mr. Paterson. Mr. Duncan Graham, the Liberal-Patron representative of the North Riding of Ontario, entered between Hon. Mr. Mulock and Rev. Mr. Douglas. With so many supporters of the administration there came Mr. W. H. Bennett, who had the honor of a second introduction into this parliament, having been re-elected in East Simcoe after being unseated. Sir Charles Tupper and the Hon. J. G. Haggart escorted him."

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Business Moods.

When a good man swears on a wet day it's more than likely the profanity comes from his feet.

The shoe that pinches spoils the temper, irritates the nerves, impairs digestion, and obscures the merry sunshine of life.

Success or failure in life oft hinges upon a man's mood at critical moments, and the way his feet feel sometimes sways destiny.

A pair of "Slater Shoes" may unconsciously save a fortune, but can't cost more than \$5.50.

It's cheaper to throw away a shoe that hurts than to keep it, and mark this—new "Slater Shoes" need no breaking in.

A tag on each pair tells just what leather it is made of—how it will affect the feet—and the wear it will, or will not give, according to use.

The makers name and price stamped on the sole protects against imitations of Goodyear Welt, and ensures value every time to the wearer. \$3.50, \$4.50, \$5.50

AGENCY

Write for Catalogue to Geo. T. Slater & Sons, Montreal.

Church Directory.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Pastor—Rev. T. H. Bowring.
Services—Sunday, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; B. Y. P. U. Mon-
day evening at 8 o'clock; Prayer meeting
Thurs. at 8 o'clock; Wednesday, Prayer Meeting,
8 o'clock.
All are cordially invited.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Pastor—Rev. J. C. Cameron, B.A.
Services—Sunday 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.,
Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; Monday, Y.P.S.
C.E. at 8:00; Wednesday, Prayer Meeting,
8:00.
Everybody welcome.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Pastor—Rev. T. Ferrier.
Weekly Services—Sunday, preaching 11
a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday School 2:30 p.m.;
E. L. of C. E. Monday evening at 8 p.m.;
Prayer Meeting Thursday evening at 8
o'clock.
The public are cordially invited. All
seats free.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, (ANGLO-CAN.)

Vicar—Rev. Wm. Watson.
Sunday Services: Holy Eucharist every
Sunday at 8 a.m., monthly and on Festivals
after Matins at 11 o'clock. Sunday School
and Adult Classes at 2:30. Evensong and
sermon at 7. Special services during Advent
and Lent on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.
All seats free. All persons invited and
welcome. Books provided.

NEW FRANCHISE ACT.

Chief Features of the Franchise Bill Introduced at Ottawa.

The new franchise bill which has
been introduced in the House of Com-
mons at Ottawa contains 156 clauses
and covers 68 pages of print. When the
bill is law no two provinces will be
represented in the same way in parlia-
ment. Ontario members will be re-
turned on lists based on manhood suf-
frage, less city and town postmasters,
who are disfranchised. Quebec mem-
bers will represent owners or tenants
of property of \$300 in cities and \$200
elsewhere. Nova Scotia members will
represent owners or tenants of real
property of \$150 or owners of personal
property of \$150 and over, less all
Government employees who are dis-
franchised. New Brunswick members
will represent owners or tenants of
real property worth \$100 or personal
property worth \$400 or persons assessed
for \$400 income. Prince Edward
Island members will represent males
who pay rental of at least six dollars
a year, who have done statute labor or
paid poll tax. British Columbia mem-
bers will represent all the men there
except Indians and Chinese. Manitoba
members will be elected on the basis of
manhood suffrage except that all the
Government employees receiving \$350
will be disfranchised. Among the
leading features of the bill are the following:

Subject to the provision hereinafter
contained the qualifications and condi-
tions necessary to entitle a person to
vote at a Dominion election shall be
those entitling a person at the time of
such election to vote at a provincial
election.

The following are disqualified:
Judges appointed by the Governor-
General, officers and men of the North
West Mounted Police force, persons
disfranchised for corrupt practices, per-
sons disfranchised for taking bribes,
returning officers and election clerks in
the districts for which they hold office,
officers and men employed under the
militia act, for continuous service,
shall not vote in the districts in which
they are stationed, or in which they
were resident therein before being so
employed.

Poling divisions shall be those
established by the laws of the pro-
vince.

Voters' lists shall be those prepared
under the laws of the province for
provincial elections.

When there are no polling divisions
for the purpose of provincial elections
returning officers shall subdivide as
he thinks necessary.

If a vacancy occurs in the House of
Commons, and before the issue of writ
for election of a member to fill the
vacancy occurs, the Governor-General
shall fix one and the same day for the
nomination of candidates. This does
not apply to Gaspé, Chicoutimi and
Saguenay.

Where there is a voters' list each
elector shall be entitled to vote only at
the polling station of the polling
divisions upon the list of voters for
which his name is entered as such
voter and at no other.

No person shall vote more than once
in the same electoral district at the
same election.

Any person who publishes a false
statement of the withdrawal of any
candidate for the purpose of promoting
the election of another candidate is
guilty of an unlawful act.

Any person who induces another to
vote who is not entitled to vote is
guilty of an unlawful act.

A Notable Event.

The Famine Fund sent to the Mont
real Star has turned fifty thousand
dollars, representing subscriptions from
upwards of two hundred thousand per-
sons, one hundred thousand school chil-
dren, and nearly one hundred thousand
church members of all faiths, besides
great and small subscriptions from
thousands of private citizens.

We do not remember ever to have
seen so extraordinary a subscription

anywhere. For many years to which
the remarkable spontaneity with which
this subscription was supported, its
almost universal character and the
right good will with which the sub-
scriptions were bestowed for the cause,
will be looked back to by all Canadians
with genuine pride.

Besides the relief that this fund
provides for India, it provides a sub-
stantial evidence that Canadians have
a real interest in the whole Empire
and it thus serves the double purpose
of philanthropy and patriotism.

We do not believe that any person
ever imagined that it was possible for
any one agency to raise so large a sum
and to enlist the sympathies of such an
enormous number of people as has been
done by the Star—Ottawa Free Press.

Off to Yukon Land.

The following members of the N.W.
M.P. were to leave Regina yester-
day en route for the Yukon country,
namely: Staff Sgt. Bates, Corporals
Belcher and Carter, and Constables
Stuart, Snell and Graham. On the
way they will be joined by the follow-
ing: Constable Donnelly, Maple Creek;
Corporal Conway, Constables Carter
and Sabourin, Battleford; Constables
Good, Saunders and Smith, Macleod;
Constable Dorster, Calgary; Corporal
Green and Constable Healey, Prince
Albert; Constables Aspinall and Dun-
dus, Fort Saskatchewan; Staff Sgt.
Davis and Constable McCulloch, Leth-
bridge. Inspector Scarth goes in com-
mand of the party.

On the 14th inst. they are due to
leave Victoria for J. enau, where they
will stay for two days to outfit. They
go on to Chilkot, over the pass of that
name, and thence proceed by river and
lake with their baggage on hand sleds,
and occasionally rafts, to Lake Le
Darge, at which point they will camp,
saw lumber and build boats, catch and
cure white fish, which will be useful in
case they get into Cudahy before the
supplies reach there from Circle City.
When the ice breaks the party will
leave Le Darge and go by river to
their destination—Yukon. Assistant
Commissioner McIlree will accompany
the party as far as Chilkot Pass.

The C. E. Convention.

A circular issued by the secretary of
the coming convention of the North-
West Territorial Union of Christian
Endeavor is as follows:

I again wish to call your attention
to the Sixth Annual Convention for
the North-West Territories of Canada,
to be held at Grenfell on April 15th
and 16th, and trust you are making
preparations for a strong delegation to
the same. If you have not answered
my February circular kindly do so
without delay. Send in the names of
your delegates at once, so that our
Billeting Committee may make suitable
arrangements.

On our programme we have time
allotted for one minute reports. Ar-
range for one of your delegates to read
the report. If you are not sending a
delegate send the report anyway.

Do not miss the chance of hearing
Rev. Leo Gaetz, of Brandon, and Rev.
Mr. Ferrier, of Moose Jaw, the former
on "Christian Socialism," the latter on
"Whom? What? How?" You will
also hear a thirty-voice chorus and
orchestra, besides an excellent child-
ren's entertainment.

We have received very favorable
terms from the C.P.R. If we have a
delegation of one hundred paying rail-
way fare, we get single fare; if twenty-
five then one and one-third will be the
charge. Be sure to get a receipt from
the agent for full fare paid at starting
point so that it may be signed by the
Secretary.

Come prepared to discuss the papers
on the various subjects. Come prepared
to help on the work. Come prepared
in spirit, and you will receive a
blessing. "They that wait upon the
Lord shall renew their strength."—
Isa. xl 31.

North-West Indians.

The annual report of the Depart-
ment of Indian Affairs for the year
1896, shows the Indians of the Terri-
tories to have earned during the year
\$24,425 through the sale of live stock;
nearly \$14,000 from produce; \$12,934
from wood and hay; \$25,170 from
labor and freighting; \$45,673 from
fish and furs; and \$2,087 from articles
manufactured. The total earnings
amounted to \$127,684.14, an increase
over the previous year of \$6,934.93.

The cost of maintaining the ten
large Industrial Schools in Manitoba
and the Territories was \$152,000, i.e.,
a per capita cost of \$132.18.

Indian maize has been introduced on
many reserves with satisfactory re-
sults when planted in suitable soil.
The seed was obtained from the Sioux
Reserve in Birtle Agency.

As a result of their own labor and
industry, Indians of N.W.T. purchased
for themselves among many other
articles the following conveniences:
104 cook stoves, 646 sets of harness,
33 ploughs, 4 cream separators, 381
sleighs, 197 carts, 110 buckboards, 390
wagons, 5 sappers, 197 horse rakes,
251 mowers, 32 binders and 1 thresh-
ing machine.

An increase in vegetable diet among
the Indians seems to be invariably fol-
lowed by improved health; and a de-
cline in the virulence of scrofula and
other constitutional and hereditary
diseases.

Seventeen Indian women committed
their annuities during the year; twenty
nine women the year before. Where
are the men?

In the North West the Indians have
3,149 houses and 1,672 stables. There
are 11,303 acres of land under culti-
vation, of which 1,177 was newly
broken. They own 9,130 horses, 4,313
cows and 1,610 oxen. The returns
show a yield of 34,529 bushels of
potatoes. They put up 33,495 tons of
hay, and harvested 42,790 bushels of
wheat, 18,872 bushels of oats and
9,649 bushels of barley—a splendid
record.

The Indian Commissioner reports for
the past year 639 deaths among the
Indians of Manitoba and N.W.T. This
is at the rate of 45 per thousand. Last
year the death rate was 48.3 per
thousand, or a total of 686.

Of 9,714 Indian pupils enrolled in
Canadian schools, only 82 are in Stand
ard VI; 313 are in Standard V, over
5,000 are in the first standard. All
boys at Industrial schools are taught
farming. In addition to this branch
of study 343 are taught various in-
dustries. Of the different trades, car-
pentry seems the most popular, having
148 young apprentices.

The average attendance for the past
year at the Industrial Schools in
Manitoba and N.W.T. was as follows:

Qu'Appelle	200
Regina	122
St. J. Joseph	113
Battleford	101
St. Boniface	92
Elkhorn	92
Rupert's Land	88
Red Deer	69
Brandon	50
Emmanuel College	24

COMMUNICATIONS.

[The Times does not hold itself responsible
for opinions expressed by correspondents.
Communications written on both sides of the
paper are promptly committed to the waste
basket. The name of the correspondent
must in all cases accompany the letter, not
necessarily for publication, but as an evi-
dence of good faith.]

St. Patrick Was Not an Irishman.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

Sir,—Your anonymous Carmel cor-
respondent in humorously referring to
some remarks of the Vicar of St. John's
Church, on St. Patrick's Day at Buffalo
Lake, makes the very amusing blunder
of making that gentleman say what he
did not say. "Catch Me" says: "Mr.
Watson gave us an account of the early
and subsequent life of St. Patrick. To
our astonishment he said history
proved him to be of English birth." The
truth is Mr. Watson, in jocosely
maintaining that St. Patrick was most
certainly not born in Ireland, claimed
that history indicated the probability
that the Saint was born at Kirkpatrick,
in Scotland, on the banks of the Clyde,
between Dunbarton and Glasgow.
Hence St. Patrick was a Scotchman.

Yours, etc.,
COSMOPOLITAN.

FREE TO EVERY MAN

Suffering from the Follies of
Youth, Excessive Indulgence, Night Losses,
Drains and Emissions; Varicocele, Lost Man-
hood, small weak parts or any organic weak-
ness, we will send

A FREE TRIAL TREATMENT

Of a remedy that is

Guaranteed to Cure or Cost Nothing.

Victims of swindlers, frauds and quacks;
cured patients of schemes and C.O.D. frauds;
not desist, but send us full particulars of your
case and 10 cents to repay postage, etc., and we
will send you absolutely free of charge, by re-
turn mail securely sealed, a remedy which if
used as directed will make a new man of you.

\$5.00 for a Cure—No Cure no Pay.
Address N. S. M. COMPANY,
Lock Box 329,
Canada.

The D. & L. Emulsion

Is invaluable. If you are run
down, as it is a food as well as a
medicine.

The D. & L. Emulsion
Will build you up if your general health is
impaired.

The D. & L. Emulsion
Is the best and most palatable preparation of
Cod Liver Oil, agreeing with the most deli-
cate stomachs.

The D. & L. Emulsion
Is prescribed by the leading physicians of
the world.

The D. & L. Emulsion
Is a marvellous flesh producer and will give
you an appetite.

50c. & \$1 per Bottle
Be sure you get DAVIS & LATHROP CO., LTD.
the genuine

Help Wanted—Female!

WORK FOR MEN AND WOMEN. We
pay \$6 to \$10 per week for easy home
work. Child can do it. No Scheme,
Books or Peddling. This is bona fide.
Send stamp for work and particulars at once.
THE SEYMOUR SUPPLY CO., Masonic
Temple, Camden, N.J. 45-1y

WASHBURN'S GUIDE TO THE NORTH WEST TERRITORIES 50c. 47

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quickly ascertain, free, whether an invention is
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BOOK ON PATENTS sent free. Address
MUNN & CO.,
361 Broadway, New York.

Break Up a Cold in Time
BY USING
PYNY-PECTORAL
The Quick Cure for COUGHS,
COLDS, CROUP, BRON-
CHITIS, HOARSENESS, etc.

Mrs. JOSEPH NORWICK,
of 65 Soran Avenue, Toronto, writes:
"Pyny-Pectoral has never failed to cure
my children of croup after a few doses. It
cured myself of a long-standing cough after
several other remedies had failed. It has
also proved an excellent cough cure for my
family. I prefer it to any other medicine
for coughs, croup or hoarse voices."

H. O. BARBOUR,
of Little Rock, N.B., writes:
"As a cure for coughs Pyny-Pectoral is
the best acting medicine I have; my cus-
tomers will have no other. It is a
large bottle, 25 Cts.

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BRUNSWICK HOTEL,

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Thoroughly refitted and re-
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First class Liquors and Cigars. Every
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AGENTS.

MOOSE JAW.

Agents.—Bank of Montreal.

For Cash - Only -

Since opening up in Moose Jaw
we have done, to some extent, a
credit business, but have, after six
months' experience, come to the
conclusion that it would be more
satisfactory to our customers, as
well as ourselves, to adopt the cash
system, as we are thereby relieved
of considerable loss through bad
accounts. Therefore, in the future
we will do a strictly cash business,
and guarantee perfect satisfaction
and low prices. This week we are
making a specialty of fish. We
have on hand a large variety, in-
cluding white, pike, salmon, pick-
erel, solds, flounder, gold eye
smelts, herring—smoked or fresh.

J. H. SMITH,
Butcher, Main St.

YOU'LL FIND IT IN WASHBURN'S GUIDE

Granby Rubbers

It is no wonder that rub-
bers, which are not the same
shape as the foot, should be
uncomfortable. It costs mo-
ney to employ skilled pattern
makers but the result is a
satisfactory fit. Each year
new patterns are added, to fit all the latest shoe shapes, and Granby
Rubbers are always "up-to-date."
They are honestly made of pure
rubber, thin, light, elastic, durable,
extra thick at ball and heel.

Don't Draw the Feet
They Fit the Boot

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD KNOW THAT



Is a very remarkable remedy, both for IN-
TERNAL and EXTERNAL use, and won-
derful in its quick action to relieve distress.
PAIN-KILLER is a sure cure for Stomach
Chills, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera,
Cholera, and all forms of Stomach
PAIN-KILLER is the BEST reme-
dy known for Stomach
Chills, Stomach, Pain in the
Back or Side, Rheumatism and Neuralgia.
PAIN-KILLER is UNRIVALLED in
the relief of Stomach
PAIN. It is especially adapted for
Mechanics, Farmers, Planters, Sailors, and
all who are exposed to the elements.
It is safe to use internally or externally with
entirely devoid of danger. Take mine but the genuine
"PERRY DAVIS" brand everywhere. 50c. per bottle.
Very Large Bottle 50 cents.

EX-MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT

REUBEN E. TRUAX



Hon. Reuben E. Truax, one of
Canada's ablest thinkers and states-
men, a man so highly esteemed by
the people of his district that he was
honored with a seat in Parliament,
kindly furnishes us for publication
the following statement, which will
be most welcome to the public,
inasmuch as it is one in which all
will place implicit confidence. Mr.
Truax says:

"I have been for about ten years
very much troubled with Indigestion
and Dyspepsia, have tried a great
many different kinds of patent
medicines, and have been treated by
a number of physicians and found
no benefit from them. I was recom-
mended to try the Great South
American Nerve Tonic. I obtained
a bottle, and I must say I found very
great relief, and have since taken two
more bottles, and now feel that I am
entirely free from Indigestion, and
would strongly recommend all my
fellow-sufferers from the disease to
give South American Nerve an
immediate trial. It will cure you."

"REUBEN E. TRUAX,
"Walkerton, Ont."
It has lately been discovered that
certain Nerve Centres, located near
the base of the brain, control and
supply the stomach with the neces-
sary nerve force to properly digest
the food. When these Nerve Cen-
tres are in any way deranged the
supply of nerve force is at once
diminished, and as a result the food
taken into the stomach is only
partially digested, and Chronic Indi-
gestion and Dyspepsia soon make
their appearance.
South American Nerve is so
prepared that it acts directly on the
nerves. It will absolutely cure every
case of Indigestion and Dyspepsia,
and is an absolute specific for all
nervous diseases and ailments.
It usually gives relief in one day.
Its powers to build up the whole
system are wonderful in the extreme.
It cures the old, the young, and the
middle-aged. It is a great friend to
the aged and infirm. Do not neglect
to use this precious boon; if you do,
you may neglect the only remedy
which will restore you to health.
South American Nerve is perfectly
safe, and very pleasant to the taste.
Delicate ladies, do not fail to use this
great cure, because it will put the
bloom of freshness and beauty upon
your lips and in your cheeks, and
quickly drive away your disabilities
and weaknesses.

Dr. W. Washburn, of New
Richmond, Indiana, writes: "I have
used South American Nerve in
my family and prescribed it in
my practice. It is a most excellent
remedy."

For Sale by **W. W. BOLE,**

Moose Jaw, N.W.T.

TWIXT' EARTH AND HEAVEN

"Good evening, George!"

"Good evening, sir; but I reckon it's rather late on for evenin'. Eh?"

"Well, yes, either too late or too early. There's the first stroke of twelve."

"Aye, sure enough! I'll tell you what, sir. I never hear th' Town Ha' clock strike twelve midnight, but I have a queer, creepy feelin' down th' spine o' my back."

"Not ghosts, surely, George? A man who works among furnaces as you do and is accustomed to these weird, dancing lights and shadows, and those unearthly-looking beings flitting about, should be past that."

"Oh, aye, sir, a man don't work half his time on night shifts 'bout gettin' shut o' that sort o' nonsense."

"Then what in the world can there be about twelve midnight to upset a case-hardened man like you?"

"It was summat a sight more real than any ghost I'er see or heard on, that gave my nerves a shock they've ne'er got o'er."

"Well, George, you've gone too far to deny me the story. Let me have it, by all means. I can answer for my nerves."

"It's a thing I ne'er speak about onless I'm like, colidged, an' that's not often, but I'll tell you as we walk round. You've come specially to see th' big forge by night, an' it 'ud be a pity to miss it."

"So in and out among the roaring furnaces of Messrs. Marsden's great 'forge' we went, my guide and I, and saw the grim workers, bare to the waist, wiping the streaming perspiration from their brows with bundles of tow as black as their own begrimed faces, or guiding the molten iron, white hot, like a river of quicksilver flowing from the heart of the fire, into the moulds prepared for it."

We saw the stokers with their long rods and heavy shovels feeding the mighty furnaces, and as they opened the doors, lanes of light streamed across the aisle and made darkness visible, white, every now and then, a great mass of iron would be taken on a trolley to the puddlers, who kneaded the red-hot metal as a baker kneads a breakfast roll."

It was a weird sight for the small hours of the morning, and, for the time, I was too much interested in the new and strange sights of the place to think of George's story, but as we stood at the foot of the great smoke-shaft, which shot up to the height of 180 ft. above our heads, George suddenly spoke—

"This is the very chimney, sir, I was tellin' you about."

"Why, George, you've never mentioned the chimney to-night, to my knowledge."

"Well, well! I thought I told you that it was this very chimney that upset my nerves."

"Oh! It looks a fearful height."

"Height? You should see it from the top. You don't see height till you look down."

"I can believe you, George. Well!"

"It's five yer's sin, come next fourth o' February. They were pointin' th' chimney, an' repairin' th' copin' stones; in fact, they were puttin' some new ones on. The whole shaft was surrounded from top to bottom by scaffolding, an' there were ladders for platform to platform, from ground to crown. I said to my mate, Jim Edgell—I was a foreman then—I mean to climb to th' top o' th' shaft, Jim, afore th' ladders are taken down."

"Right you are, says he, 'let's go to-night!'"

"So 'betwixt th' heats—for you know we've middin' o' time to spare; we work like demons for a spell, an' then it's o'er for a bit—between the heats, I say, Jim an' me put on our jackets, for we knew it 'ud be cold up there, went off quietly behind this row of furnaces, and began to mount th' ladders."

"Up an' up we went. I could hear Jim takin' step an' step my cue, but I didn't look down for, though I've a pretty good head for height, I'm not exactly a born steeple-jack, as could turn a somersault on a weathercock. Well, we kept on, Jim an' me, past platform after platform, 'n' wind gettin' stronger every minute, till we stood on th' cornice as runs round the top. It looks narrow enough down here, but it's plenty wide enough to stand on comfortably like; an' then, of course, there was a platform o' planks beneath us, as took considerably 'n' th' feelin' of height."

"Jim picked up a grappin'-hook as was lying on th' top, to use as a sort of a penstock to steady himself. I believe the hook had been used to draw th' rope in as was dangled from o' pulleys at th' end of a projectin' beam. Th' hoistin' tackle was fastened to windlass on the top platform, an' was used for hoistin' up th' new copin' stones an' other things the workmen needed. It was mighty cold up there, I can tell you, an' our hands grew numb; but we enjoyed it for all that."

"The lights of the town twinkled by thousands down below, an' the big dome of the Town Ha' looked like a giant's pepper-cake with a light inside. Our work, 'at look so big down here, seemed like a good-sized back-yard an' except for th' big o' noise as came from our chaps below, all th' town seemed fast asleep. I felt a bit of a queer shiver—not w' cold—pass through me, an' I says: 'Let's go down, Jim; I've had enough.' So Jim lays his crook down where he'd found it, an' we began to descend."

"We'd got about a third of the way down, when Jim says: 'Let's stop on th' next platform a minute, an' tak' a look straight down. We can't see th' top o' th' top, but we can stick to a post. It's our last chance!' So when we reached th' next stage we went to th' edge, an' charily peeped o'er. My! what a depth it looked! Well, sir, it's no kind o' use askin' how it happened. I never could tell. Things happen all of a minute—because they've got to happen. I suppose—well, it's no tryin' to explain how. Perhaps I grew dizzy, but I think I slipped—it was a bit frosty—because I went first."

"What?" I exclaimed, gazing at the man in horrified astonishment, "you fell off the chimney?"

"I did, that. An' it's a merical an' mercy I'm here to tell you. You see, th' tackle for hoistin' was hangin' from th' pulleys and windlass at th' top, an' th' big hooks were dangled just below where we stood, an' by the mercy of

God, as I fell, one on 'em caught in th' back o' my fustian jacket, an' there I swung at th' end of a rope, hangin' dred feet from the ground, an' expectin' every moment as my owd jacket would give way, an' I should be dashed to pieces."

"Terrible!" I groaned.

"Dashed to pieces, did I say? Worse than that! Th' rope must have been looped up, somehow, above, for when my weight came on it, it swung back six feet out, an' when it swung back Jim tells me it was as many feet clear where he stood, an' two feet clear of the scaffolding. Of course, I couldn't see Jim. I hung face downwards, an' saw, right under me, th' top o' this nearest furnace, an' I could see, when I hid the seethin' flames below. But th' rope settled, that, if I fell I should fa' plump into th' middle of a firy furnace to which Nebuchadnezzar's must have been a frost. I could see th' white heat chasin' itself like lightning, backw'ards an' forw'ards, an' great flames leapin' up as if they were tryin' w' might an' main to get at me. I could feel their heat up there."

"Just then th' stoker opened the furnace, an' he began to shovel in fuel, an' the way the fire gobbled it up was enough to turn my hair white. I shouted to Jim, but, whether he was stuck on th' platform above or not, I got no answer. I swung round, an' heard my jacket rend a bit, an' I prayed, as I grimmered afore, as to that bit of grimmered would hold. Then I twisted round again, like a joint on a spit, right over the fire. I wanted to struggle, but I'd no help for myself an' didn't get for a second."

"Again I twisted round towards th' stick an' this time I shrieked with fear. I was slowly descending. The windless had been scotched, but not tight, an' my weight was enough to set it goin'. Every moment it went a bit faster. I should have been glad enough to be gently lowered, but for one thing I should be slowly but surely lowered right into the furnace mouth. I could feel th' heat now strong, and was nearly choked with the smell o' sulphur."

"I shouted again, but my voice seemed to stick in my throat. The sweat dropped like rain from my face. A button gave way. I clutched my jacket w' both hands, an' shut my eyes to hide the seethin' flames below. But they seemed to burn red an' horrid through my eyelids. 'Jim! Jim! Jim!' I shrieked, an' I could hear now the sound of clatterin' clogs below, as of men hurryin' down the concrete alleys. 'Jim! Jim!' I shrieked again. 'A right, old chap, I'm here, but I don't know no more. I fainted with joy.'"

"Jim—good old Jim!—told me his part of the story afterwards, when I was gettin' round from brain fever. He nearly fell after me from sheer horror, but he wasn't the man to waste time when his mate's life was in a thread, even if it was a thick 'un. He first tried to reach the rope with his hand, but it was of no use, an' every moment it settled farther an' farther away."

"Then he bethought himself, all in a flash, of the grappin'-hook at th' top, an' up he went again as fast as his trembling legs an' numb fingers could help him. The hook was a good weight, an' hindered him a lot, an' when he reached the stage below the one he had from, he slipped. Fearin' the worst, he scrambled down an' down until he overtook me, an' it was then I heard his voice. The rest was easy. He went down still by the platform, reached upw'ards an' outwards with the hook, pulled upon it, and drawin' the rope gently inwards, lowered me slowly on to the stage."

"Well, you were rid of that horrible rope, yet it saved your life!" I said.

"Aye, so it did, but I was to go down by the rope after all. When Jim summed below the chaps from the scaffold, 'nt carry me down the ladders, so a couple o' 'em went to th' top, slued the tackle round so as to miss the furnace, an' made a noise an' averted my unconscious eyes from the place where the very spot we're standin' on."

"But why does the Town Ha' striking twelve give you cold shivers?"

"Well, my mate Edgell, while I was dangled 'twixt earth an' heaven, an' I thought it was my death-knell."

A RELIC OF ROYALTY.

The Feathers of Wales Still Waving in a New York Church.

Though few are aware of the fact, members of the congregation of old St. Paul's Church, at Vasey street and Broadway, New York, gave every Sunday at the arms of the future King of England. On the canopy of the old-fashioned pulpit, which is of the pepper-box style of a century ago, are the three ostrich feathers, and the crown that for many generations have constituted the arms of the Prince of Wales, the heir to Britain's throne. The feathers stand out gracefully in the centre of the oak canopy, says the New York Times. They are of carved wood, handsomely gilded, and form an attractive ornamentation of the American church.

It is strange that these royal arms have survived the storms of revolutionary days. An incensed mob travelled through New York city when independence had been declared, destroying every sign that represented the monarchy from whose chains they had cut themselves free. Nothing was regarded as sacred by this mob. The royal arms were everywhere at that time; on the windows of stores whose proprietors had been proud of this means of reminding the public that at one time they had supplied his majesty's ships with salt pork or hard-tack; on the lamp-posts at the street corners, and swinging from the porches of the old mansions. Windows on which the royal symbols appeared were ruthlessly smashed by the mob, the lamp-posts were buried to the ground, and the mansions of the nobles in short order. It was a time when to be a client of royalty brought a man into dangerous prominence, and many wise storekeepers escaped mob violence and saved the destroying party the trouble of smashing their signs by doing the work themselves.

The royal arms of England were hard to find in New York city when the mob had completed its tour. Some few signs escaped the ruin, but not for long. They were smashed as soon as attention was called to their presence. The relic in St. Paul's Church was passed unnoticed, and has survived to this day. It is certain that the mob somehow overlooked its existence, for no respect for the sacredness of the monarch would have deterred it from laying the pulpit in ruins had the presence of the feathers and crown of Wales been pointed out.

ARE SUICIDES INSANE?

WHAT A PROMINENT CORONER HAS TO SAY ON THE SUBJECT.

Insanity is the Cause of All Self-Destruction, is the Opinion of Some Very Careful Cases for Committing the Rash Act.

Judging from my own experience, I certainly believe that insanity only causes a person to commit the act of self-destruction, remarked a coroner, to the writer of this article. The tendency to make away with oneself is a kind of monomania, a morbid madness, and the pains which some suicides take, in order to leave behind them proofs of their sanity is, I consider, but another phase of the diseased mind. In some cases this suicidal desire may be inherited, and I know of one family, three members of which have already perished by their own hands, and a fourth is under restraint, having attempted his own life twice.

Of course, the most frequent cause of suicide, is a great grief or misfortune, which unhinges the mind of the sufferer; but cases come to light now and then, where the cause is of the most trivial nature. Of such certainly the most extraordinary example which ever came under my notice was that of a young man, who was inordinately vain of his personal appearance. In order to cure him of his folly, a number of his friends took occasion separately to tell him that, far from being prepossessing, he was absolutely plain. The result was hardly what they anticipated, for after writing a letter to his parents, in which he said 'that if he was as his friends thought him, he was better off of the world than in it,' the weak-minded youth took

A FATAL DOSE OF POISON.

As most absurd was the case of a gentleman of means, who, some few years ago, shot himself through the heart, in his bedroom. At the inquest it transpired that the deceased was an enthusiastic billiard player, and had been playing in a match. Before play commenced, he had told a friend that if he did not win the game, he would shoot himself. He lost, and there was no doubt that the chagrin of defeat upset his reason, and caused him to keep his rash resolve.

One of the saddest documents I ever handled was a letter written by a prosperous landowner, just before he put an end to his existence. In it the unfortunate writer related how, on visiting an asylum some years previous, he had been struck by the sentiment that he would become a lunatic himself some day; how he had searched his family records, but failed to find even a trace of insanity in his ancestors; and yet in spite of all his efforts how the dreadful thought haunted him, day and night until he could bear it no longer.

Suicide is all too frequently the sad sequel to a love affair, but the most incomprehensible cases are those in which the deed takes place just on the eve of the wedding. In such cases, the generally impossible to find any explanation other than the theory that a person may become

MAD FROM SHEER HAPPINESS.

Out of many examples, I can only recall one where I was able to find a definite reason, and that was the following: The suicide, a young fellow of wealth, after assiduously courting a lady for some years, at length concluded in love with a popular actress. He used to go every night almost, to the theatre where she was performing until one day he learnt from a newspaper that the lady was to be married. He was in love with her, and was at least twice his own age, and was already married. Shortly afterwards, he drowned himself, writing a farewell letter to his mother, explaining the reason for his rash act. The second case was a child of only eight years of age, an only daughter, and completely spoiled by her parents. Being reproved by the latter for some misdeed, the child, deliberately went into the garden and swallowed a quantity of poisonous berries, against which she had been cautioned. All efforts to save her life proved fruitless; but before she died, the child confessed that she wanted to kill herself in order to spite her parents.

GRIM RELICS.

The Murdered Stambuloff's Hands Kept in a Glass Case By His Widow.

Although over a year has elapsed since the dastardly murder of Stephen Stambuloff, the Bismarck and political assassin of Bulgaria, his house at Sofia, scarcely a stone's throw from the palace of the Prince, who owed to him not only his throne but his life, still remains draped with crepe.

The most extraordinary feature of the Stambuloff house is an ornament in the drawing-room. It hangs just below a portrait of the murdered patriot. On a background of black velvet, inclosed in a frame and covered with glass, are what appear at first sight to be a pair of fencin' gauntlets, or small boxing gloves. They are not. They are the embelmed hands of the former dictator of Bulgaria.

When Stambuloff was carried dying to the house which he had left for the Union Club two minutes before, his hands, which he had raised to shield his head from the blows rained upon him by the numerous knives and swords of his fifteen assassins, were hanging to the arm by shreds of skin. The doctors completed the amputation. Every day the widow opens the little glass frame.

Stambuloff was requested to appear at the trial of her husband's assassins, which has just taken place at Sofia. At first she refused. She

reconsidered her decision, and her appearance in court was dramatic in the extreme. Addressing the judges, she demanded that they acquit the prisoners in the dock, who were the tools in her husband's assassination, and call instead to justice the instigators.

These are well known, chief among them being the former colleague and Minister of State, Natchevitch, who now is Mayor of Sofia. Natchevitch, whom Stambuloff regarded as his most intimate and loyal friend, was the only person in the country, except Madame Stambuloff, who knew that the ex-dictator had received a finely woven shirt of steel. Stambuloff, however, who was a stout man, and loved to be free and easy in all his movements, seldom wore it, and was without it on the day of his assassination. Yet his assassins manifestly were aware of its existence. For, although his head, face and wrists were literally hacked to pieces, nearly forty separate wounds being counted by the surgeons, yet not a single scratch was found on the trunk of his body. It is Natchevitch, therefore, whom the widow regards as being, with Prince Ferdinand, responsible for the assassination of Stephen Stambuloff.

STRANGE POWER.

Possessed by a Girl Who Reads With Her Hands.

Ethel Gilliam, a young girl living with her parents some ten miles east of Palouse, Oregon, is at present the subject of close attention on the part of doctors and others as the result of remarkable powers developed since her equally as remarkable resuscitation from supposed death.

Late last fall Ethel was taken seriously ill. At that time she was an apparently strong, robust, healthy girl with every faculty alert. After a long illness she died, so it was thought. The body was cold and clammy and soon became rigid. She was mourned as dead and arrangements were made to bury her on the third day. The little body was placed in a casket and all arrangements made to consign the remains to the earth.

A glass case was over the face of the child, and about an hour before the services, while the heart-broken mother was taking her last look at the dear face, she saw the eyes open as if from a deep sleep. The cover was only laid on the casket. The mother removed it and the child at once sat up, and in a pained voice said: "Oh, mamma, I wish you had not recalled me. But why is everything so black? Why do you not light the lamp?"

An examination then showed that the child was totally blind, though, as the mother told me, she had been blind since she seemed endowed with a wonderful power that enabled her to read and see by the sense of touch alone.

At the time she was taken ill, she had been in heaven and had seen Jesus and the angels and many friends who had gone before.

Although blind this girl can read by passing her fingers over the printed or written page, and can describe persons whose pictures were handed her. The latter power was first discovered by J. B. Caine, who was then a Sunday school teacher in Palouse City, and Mr. Gray and wife, hearing it, drove out to the home of the girl to see her power.

Mr. Gray first handed the sick girl his watch, and she told him that it was a gold watch and the time of day by passing her fingers over the glass.

To make sure that her power was genuine a paper was held between her face and a photograph that Mr. Gray handed to her, and she described the picture perfectly as that of an old gentleman with gray whiskers, wearing a dark suit and a cravat. She read from books and papers handed to her by the use of her fingers. Mr. and Mrs. Gray have been able to do many other things in relation to this child. She has now been blind 100 days, and has not been able to digest any food.

THE RESULT OF AN ACCIDENT.

When Albie Gibson South, known all over the State of Georgia as "Gip" South, the boy criminal, was about eight years old he was run over and injured. Then he had an attack of brain fever. When he got out the doctor said perhaps Gip would become insane. But an awful change came over Gip. His handsome head became elongated like that of an idiot and his disposition kept pace with the change in appearance. Then Gip began to steal. He stole naturally and repented fully, but kept on stealing. He appropriated anything and everything always confessed to the guilt of any crime with which he was charged and finally wound up with a five years' sentence for stealing two mules. It has now been found that Gip was guilty of purloining the mules and an attempt is being made to have him put into an insane asylum.

FIGHT IN A TIGER'S CAGE.

Even in India, where wild beasts may be found in the jungles, people flock to a circus to see men pose as tamers of wild beasts. A few weeks ago a Chinese tamer entered the cage of a tiger in a circus at Rangoon and was immediately attacked. But for the efforts of a dozen attaches of the circus, who attacked the animal with hot irons the reckless man would have lost his life.

HOW FROGS BREATHE.

The frog cannot breathe with its mouth open, its breathing apparatus being so arranged as to exclude air at all times, except when the nostrils alone are working.

DIDN'T MEAN TO BE CAUGHT.

Don't let me catch you in here again, roared the grocer as he spanked the boy that had been filling his pockets with ginger snaps.

It's your own fault that you caught me this time, sobbed the struggling kid.

DOGS' BEAUTY PARLOR.

A toilet club for dogs has been established in Bond street, London, where dogs may be shaved, washed and beautified.

LONDON IN WINTER TIME

A FORTUNE IS SPENT IN CLEARING AWAY THE SNOW.

A Fall of the Beautiful is a Very Expensive Affair for the Ratepayers of the Metropolis, But It is a Good Thing for the Unemployed.

At first sight it does not seem a difficult or expensive undertaking to clear a street after a snowstorm, but it is an undertaking that costs London thousands of pounds a year. A snowstorm is a thing for which the London ratepayer has cause to be truly thankful, but there are many homes in which the absence of snow is regarded as a positive calamity.

Everything depends, of course, on the amount of the snowfall, but, as a rule, London snowstorms necessitate an expenditure of over £10,000 a month. A single snowstorm frequently costs the London ratepayers over a thousand pounds. Six heavy storms during the season 1894-5 cost the St. Pancras vestry, over £2,000—an average of £333 a storm for a single parish. The whole of this expenditure was paid away in clearing the streets of the snow, for which work £730 was paid as wages.

The expense of this work is borne by the vestries, and the vast expenditure involved will be guessed from the figures for one parish. During January, 1895, the Bermondsey vestry employed more than 2,000 extra men to clear the snow away, making nearly 3,000 men engaged in this work. The wages of these men amounted to £369 17s. 8d., and the expense of the horses was over £100. These men carted away 2,600 loads of snow. The Londoner, when he passes a load of snow in the street, little thinks that that single load has cost him 6s., but that is the average cost per load expended by this vestry last winter.

ANOTHER SURPRISING ITEM.

In the balance sheet of a snowstorm is the cost of the salt spread over the streets. During a single month one of the vestries spent £39 on salt for this purpose, the spreading of which cost £20. It is interesting to note, too, that in the St. Giles district nearly a million gallons of water were used in getting rid of the snow, the cost of which—reckoning 8 1/2 d. a thousand gallons—was £435.

The cost of a month's snow clearing in a London parish may be split up as follows: The figures being taken from the account book of one of the vestries: Amount paid for labor to old men, and overtime to vestry's regular employees, £718; for contractors with snow, £1,000; to the vestry's regular employees, £233 17s. 8d.; to 65 tons of salt for roads, £39 6s. 8d.; to labour, spreading salt, £20 8s. 10d.; to 60 tons shingle at 8s. 10d., £504; to 252 van loads of ashes (obtained from parish refuse); to horse labour—say, 600 days at 10s.—£435.

It is impossible to procure accurate figures on this point, but a rough calculation as to the amount of snow removed from London streets during one month makes the amount 100,000 tons. Possibly it was a great deal more, but certainly not less than 100,000 tons. During the month of January, 1895, seeing that 17,000 tons were removed from three parishes alone. Probably the largest number of men employed during the day was 3,000, of whom nearly 1,400 were extra hands.

During the month covered by the returns from which we quote MORE THAN 12,000 MEN were required at various times to clear the snow away, and it is these men, to whom a winter without snow means too often a winter of privation. A snowstorm, indeed, may be said to be the most practical solution of the unemployment problem, that has yet been discovered. At any rate, it relieves much of the misery of the unemployed.

During a single month three parishes spent over £2,000 each, and three over £1,000 each, in clearing the streets of snowstorms, and the total expenditure of the various vestries, including wages, cost of horses, fuel, salt, etc., reached £1,700, or more like £1,600. Here is the account of a vestry for the clearance of six days' snow: Extra wages, £370 9s. 10d.; regular wages, £770 8s. 8d.; cartage of snow, £384 16s.; cost and cartage of salt, £232 8s. 3d.

It will be seen that a snowstorm is an expensive luxury for London, though few who watch the flakes come down in the air realize how a large part of these flakes play in making up the balance-sheet of the great Metropolis.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

The sixtieth anniversary of the Queen's accession will be Sunday, June 20th, and it is understood that the Court functions in connection with the celebration will commence on the following day, and they are to last through the week. The Queen will arrive at Buckingham palace from Windsor castle on Monday, June 21st, but Her Majesty is to stay in town for only two days. The Queen will give a Royal State banquet at Buckingham palace, when Her Majesty also is to hold a diplomatic and official Court. The Queen may possibly be present at the immense garden party which is to be given at the palace during this week. Nothing has yet been settled as to the thanksgiving service, but it will probably be held in Westminster abbey, on Tuesday, June 22nd. The Emperor and Empress of Russia will be represented.

HELPING ONE ANOTHER.

So far as our duties are concerned, we cannot live our lives in isolation. Our duties ray out in every direction. We are dependent upon others; others are dependent upon us. In doing our own part in life, we are sure to help someone else do his part. If our work is of no benefit to society, it cannot benefit us in the highest and best sense. But who of us gives so much to society as we really get? If our duties bind us to our fellows, we are also bound by our sorrows and our sympathies. If we are those who, like the Pharisee, put heavy burdens upon other men's shoulders and will not lighten them, there are a host of others who are seeking to lighten the heavy-laden. This is shown in hours of sorrow, as well as in hours of toil. There is nothing more beautiful and inspiring than to see how a community may bear up with buoyant sympathy some afflicted and stricken soul. The consolations of God are great. But He often reveals them through the consolations of man.

ROUND THE WHOLE WORLD.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE FOUR CORNERS OF THE GLOBE.

Old and New World Events of Interest. Briefly—Interesting Happenings of Recent Date.

Count Constantine Bestucheff Rimn, the historian of Russia, died recently at St. Petersburg, at the age of 84 years.

Bethlehem of Judea, observed Christmas eve, old style, by a riot between Orthodox Greeks, and Roman Catholics, which the Turks had to suppress.

A female highwayman described as "of herculean proportions and of extraordinary bravado," is holding the roads between Brussels and Antwerp and attacking solitary houses.

The Hon. Nigel Bruce, son of Lord Thurlow and nephew of the Earl of Elgin, has been buying \$500,000. When it came to pay he pleaded that he was an infant, but judgment went against him.

A shorthand typewriter, measuring only eight inches by seven, and four inches high, has been patented in England. It is noiseless, cheap, and writes in lines on a roll of paper, the beginning and end of each line working automatically.

Jean Dhennin, who served out a sentence of fifteen years' hard labor, for trying to blow up Napoleon III. with an infernal machine on a railroad train near Boual in 1855, recently blew out his brains. He was 77 years of age and well to do.

M. Chaille Bert, son of Paul Bert, is trying to have the French Government alleviate the lot of settlers in colonies, by exporting wives to them. This is the revival of a plan in which both France and England were unsuccessful in the last two centuries.

Lord Arthur Grosvenor, some of the Duke of Westminster, has accepted the Presidency of the "Tennessee Parkes' Amateur Minstrel Society." He says it deserves "the utmost support, both for its own benefit, and the good it has done to Chester charities."

Miss Ellen Terry was delirious from admission to the gambling rooms at Monte Carlo, during her recent trip to the south of France, on account of the shabbiness of her clothes. Some years ago the ushers kept out Lord Salisbury because his suit fell below their standard of style.

King Humbert of Italy holds the record of having shot the largest deer ever seen. The horns measured 35 inches in length, the circumference of the base was nine inches, and the distance between the horns, 27 inches. He has also shot the second best specimen, whose horns measure 34 inches.

Zola has found one piece of realism beyond his powers. He was asked why he did not describe London and answered that "the Channel was a gulf that separated France and England, and he as well as materially. Now," he says, "I really think that I can do nothing deep with England."

Six women wearing European crowns are habitual smokers. The Empress of Austria's allowance is from thirty to forty cigarettes a day; the dowager Czarina of Russia smokes a good deal, but only in her private apartments; the other smokers are Carmen Sylva, the poet queen of Roumania, the Queen Regent of Spain, Queen Margherita of Italy, and Queen Amelie of Portugal.

A stuffed leopard recently killed a man in Paris. The animal had been the pet of an eccentric old lady, who had stuffed him when it died. The job was not well done, and the leopard became so offensive that the servant was told to get rid of it. She threw it out of the window, where it landed on the head of a clerk passing through the street, who was so frightened that he died at once of apoplexy.

MM. Olsen and Philipsen, two Danish officers, who recently explored the Pamir country north of the Himalayas, found there unknown tribes who are fire worshippers, and ignorant of the use of money. Their animals are all dwarfed, the cows being the size of ponies, the donkeys of large dogs, and the sheep of small pigs. Women are sold for five or six cows or fifteen sheep a piece. Their chief article of diet is furs.

A puritanical wave is spreading over the Catholic Church. The Pope has ordered a curfew bell to be rung in Rome after which no priest shall be seen out of doors. All priests not belonging to the Roman diocese or having other regular employment, there are ordered to leave the city, under penalty of excommunication. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, has forbidden priests in his diocese from appearing in public sale on their cassocks, which suits them from the theaters, though they may go to the circus. This follows his prohibition of priests cycling.

A process of extracting gold by which every particle of the metal in the ore is recovered is stated to be in successful operation in West Australia. It is called the ore atomic process. Gold quartz is crushed into small lumps and is then put into a closed chamber, subjected to the heat of a furnace, the action of water and of hydrogen gas. This eliminates sulphur and reduces the oxides to the metallic state. After being heated the material is subjected to jets of water, an operation repeated several times till the quartz crumbles to powder at the touch of the finger. It is then thrown into a tank and the gold is separated by washing.

A PRESENT FOR A HUSBAND.

Furniture Dealer—Yes, madam, there is no nicer present for a man than a handsome writing desk. Look at this one, for example.

Customer—It's very pretty, but what are all those square things?

Drawers, madam. That desk has one hundred and sixty separate drawers. Huh! And every time he finds anything he'll expect me to nix it, show me a desk with one drawer.

FROM OLD AGE TO YOUTH

THE WONDERFUL REJUVENATION OF OLD JOHN ADAMS.

A Man of Eighty-Five Years Who Now Looks Like a Man of Forty—He Expects to Live Many Years Yet.

John Adams of the village of Tucker, Kansas, county, Ill., after a life extending for a number of years the three-score years and ten allotted by the Psalmist as the limit of man's age, has become young again.

The search for the elixir of life has occupied the attention of more than one man since Ponce de Leon invaded the flowery fastnesses of Florida in the hope of finding a fountain whose waters would restore his lost youth, but never before has there been on record the case of one who, after reaching an advanced age, has received the blessing of youth renewed. A short time ago John Adams had all the appearance and all the peculiarities of a man whose life race has been almost run. He had a right to the evidence of age, for he was 85 years old. Now the casual observer and even those who have known him for years and have watched him grow from manhood to old age may be pardoned if at times they mistake him for a man much younger than he is. John Adams of a few months ago and John Adams of to-day are different persons. One is a man of eighty-five, the weight of years. He is bald, except a fringe of gray hair, toothless, and time has so dimmed his eyes that he is almost blind. That is the John Adams that was. To-day his head is covered with a growth of dark-brown hair and his eyes are bright and clear, and he has cut several teeth.

How the change has been brought about no man can say. So far as is known and according to his own statement, Mr. Adams has done nothing to renew his youth. It seems

A REVOLT OF NATURE.

against the laws of time which enforce a decay of the body forces and a reinvigoration of a nearly worn-out body. At first glance Mr. Adams looks like a man no more than 40 years of age.

Cases have been reported in which a set of teeth have appeared in persons of an advanced age after those which have served them through life have dropped out. But it is doubtful whether ever before the entire appearance of an aged person has been changed back to that of youth. Indeed, the case of Mr. Adams appears to be unique.

As yet the change is incomplete. Dark hair has replaced the gray locks which had fallen out, new teeth have taken the place of those worn away by seventy years of use, and sight has been returned to him. But his skin is still wrinkled and has the parchment-like quality of late years. His eyes, however, and his mustache and beard, which had begun to turn gray, show no signs of becoming their color.

Still Mr. Adams believes that the rejuvenation which has begun will be fully carried out. He expects to see his skin either replaced by new or filled out and made as smooth as it once was. Where the renewal of youth will stop he does not attempt to say, but he believes that in a great measure he has been restored to his original condition.

TALL AND STRAIGHT.

With no stoop, scarcely a slope to his shoulders, and weighs 198 pounds. But he is tall and straight. In fact, a greater part of his rejuvenation is due to the fact that he has been accustomed to rise at 5:30 o'clock every morning and walk a distance of two miles to the house of his son for breakfast. Just how much this has to do with the return of his youth, he does not say, but that it has had a great deal to do with it he is fully convinced. He has never surrendered to the attacks of rheumatism, nor has he ever given up and admitted that he was old. Instead of seeking sheltered nooks and sunny corners, when it became apparent to him that the wear of his years was having its effect upon him, he has been up every morning at the fixed hour and taken his daily walk before breakfast.

The effect of Mr. Adams' rejuvenation upon his neighbors is curious. More than one believes firmly that the old man has discovered that "wonderful" food so long sought by the old alchemists and by the credulous of all ages which is supposed to have the power of making the old young. Others look upon the affair as a latter-day miracle and consider the old gentleman especially favored by a divine power—perhaps for no apparent purpose; perhaps, because some great work is reserved for him. The majority, however, regard the matter as simply a freak of nature, as it probably is; a renewal of youth through some strange rebellion of life against time.

Certainly whatever may be the cause, the case is strange enough to excite comment, and it has had the effect of not only raising the interest of the citizens of Tucker to a high point, but of bringing out more than one seeker into the manner of life and the habits of Mr. Adams, believing that perhaps some secret by which youth may be recalled and life measurably prolonged, and hopeful of discovering what that secret is.

NERVES AND TEETH.

Bad nerves and bad teeth will be found to go together in an extraordinary number of cases. The hustle and bustle of our modern life, which is so trying to the nerves, has an equally detrimental effect upon the teeth.

Mrs. Adams' free offer to invalid ladies on page 32, will interest all women.

An Historical Competition

A LARGE LIST OF VALUABLE PRIZES OFFERED FOR CORRECT ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS ASKED.

Will You Be One of the Successful Winners? The Inducement is Great and the Outlay Small.

1. In what year was Victoria made Queen of England.
2. In what year did the Battle of Waterloo take place.
3. In what year did the Battle of Queenston Heights occur.
4. In what year did Quebec City surrender to the English—which ended French rule in Canada.
5. In what year was the British North America Act passed.

The Ladies' Journal will give free to the first person sending a correct answer to all the above questions, the first prize (the bicycle) in the list below. The sender of the correct answer to five questions, another bicycle equal to the first, and so on till all these first prizes are given away.

THE FIRST PRIZES.

Number one.—A handsome up-to-date, high grade bicycle, by a well known maker, (ladies' and gentlemen's wheel as may be preferred).

Two to Seven.—Each Ten Dollars in Gold.

Eight to Fifteen.—Each Seven Dollars in Gold.

Sixteen to Forty-nine.—Each Five Dollars in Gold.

Fifty and Fifty-one.—Each another Bicycle same as No. 1, same choice.

Fifty-two to one Hundred.—Each Two Dollars and a half in Gold.

After these prizes will follow the middle list. To the sender of the middle list of correct answers in the whole competition, counting all the correct answers from first to last, will be given Number Two of these.

MIDDLE LIST OF PRIZES.

Number One.—A thoroughly up-to-date Bicycle, same as No. 1, 50 and 51 in first list.

Two to Twenty-five.—Each a set of one dozen best heavy plated tea or dinner knives.

Twenty-Six to Forty.—Each Ten Dollars in Gold.

Forty-one to Fifty-nine.—Each a Ladies' Handsome Gold Watch.

Sixty and Sixty-one.—Each a Bicycle same as described for Nos. 1, 50 and 51 in first list.

Sixty-two to One Hundred.—Each a half dozen silver plated Forks.

Then will follow the consolation prizes, when to the sender of the last set of correct answers will be given No. one (the bicycle) and so on counting from the last received up to one hundred, when each sender of correct answers up to one hundred inclusive will be given the prize as per this list of LAST OR CONSOLATION PRIZES.

No. one.—A Bicycle, same as No. one in first list.

Two to Seventeen.—Each a handsome silver plated tea set of 4 pieces.

Eighteen to Thirty.—Each a handsome Gold Ring.

Thirty-one to Thirty-five.—Each Ten Dollars in Gold.

Thirty-six to Fifty.—Each Three Dollars in Gold.

Fifty-one to Sixty-one.—Each Five Dollars in Gold.

Sixty-two to Eighty-two.—A fine Gold Gum Ring.

Eighty-three to Ninety.—Each Seven Dollars in Cash.

Ninety-one to One Hundred.—Each a Gold Watch.

Each person competing must send one dollar for one year's subscription to THE LADIES' JOURNAL, which is an old established and widely circulated monthly publication. It consists of thirty-six large pages, with the latest fashions well illustrated, serial and short stories, department, and domestic, in short, something to interest every member of the family. It is well worth the small subscription price, even if you do not get a prize; but all the prizes offered above will be given. No charges of any kind will be exacted from prize winners.

Any person can compete any number of times, but a dollar must be sent with each set of answers. The Journal will be sent for a year to any desired address.

All five questions must be answered correctly to secure any prize.

The competition will remain open from now till last day of next month. Ten days will be allowed after date of closing for letters to reach the Journal office from distant points, but not later than post-mark than 30th April, 1907. The decision of the publishers of The Ladies' Journal must be considered final.

Full names and addresses of winners of prizes will be given in the April number of the Journal. The winner's name will be published, however, if a request is made not to do so.

Address and make all orders payable to The Ladies' Journal, Toronto, Canada.

HUNTING BY ELECTRIC LIGHT.

A story comes from India about a "sportsman" who hunts tigers by the electric light at night. He sits on a raised platform in the jungle, and suspends a fifty candle-power incandescent lamp over the tree which is placed about 30 feet away. Batteries supply current for the light, and a switch near the hunter's hand enables him to throw on the light when he is ready to shoot. The bright glare temporarily blinds the tiger, and a good shot can be had before he has time to get away.

Few Women ENJOY LIFE AS THEY OUGHT.

Many are miserable, weak and shilly, and suffer from indigestion, nervousness, and all sorts of ailments. They are not strong, and they are not happy. They are not as they ought to be. They are not as they should be. They are not as they want to be. They are not as they deserve to be. They are not as they are capable of being. They are not as they are made for. They are not as they are intended to be. They are not as they are created to be. They are not as they are designed to be. They are not as they are fashioned to be. They are not as they are shaped to be. They are not as they are formed to be. They are not as they are molded to be. They are not as they are cast to be. They are not as they are blown to be. They are not as they are made to be. They are not as they are created to be. They are not as they are designed to be. They are not as they are fashioned to be. They are not as they are shaped to be. They are not as they are formed to be. They are not as they are molded to be. 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Wall .. Paper.

2000 Rolls in stock and to arrive. Every roll BRIGHT, CLEAN and new; direct from the factory. No OLD STOCK.....

We cleaned everything out last fall and are showing an entirely new stock of papers for this spring's trade. See our gold and silver effects at 14c. a roll, finest satin finish embossed at 28c. Bedroom and dining room papers from 7c. to 12c. in beautiful designs. See our window this week.

W. W. BOLE.

"We lead in Toilet Soaps."

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1897.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Miss Holdsworth visited Regina yesterday.

It is possible that the new franchise bill may be postponed till next session.

Sheppard, of Toronto, will be sent to Africa as Canada's commercial agent.

The spring sittings of the Supreme Court will commence here next Tuesday morning, April 13th.

Mr. Fred Crapper, of Regina, an old timer of the Moose Jaw district, is at present visiting in the Kootenay.

Rumor has it that the Standard Oil Company have their eyes on the petroleum deposits, supposed to exist near Edmonton.

Mr. Laurier says the Militia is considering the subject of sending a N.W. M. P. detachment to the Diamond Jubilee celebrations.

Grand Forks baseballers may engage M. O'Hara, now of Winnipeg, as pitcher for their nine this year. He has applied for the position.

Mr. Walter Scott, of the Regina Leader, passed through last Friday en route home from Banff, where he had been recuperating his health for two weeks.

Jas. H. Ross, of the Executive Committee, left Regina for Ottawa on Tuesday, having been summoned to assist in negotiating the claims made in the Assembly memorial.

Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan were engaged in temperance work in the Pense district for about two weeks, and succeeded in organizing a Council of the R. T. of T. with thirty-six chartered members.

Wm. Whyte, General Superintendent, and Robt. Kerr, Traffic Manager, of the C.P.R., passed through here this week en route west, the former to make a tour of inspection over the lines of the western division and the latter en route to the Pacific Coast.

Lord Aberdeen's term as Governor-General expires on May 20, 1898. His Excellency and Lady Aberdeen may go to London for the Diamond Jubilee celebration this summer and may not return except as visitors. In such an event Sir Henry Strong would be administrator.

The Canadian Pacific Railway employees of the western division have completed their list of contributions to the India famine fund, the total amounting to \$1,569.10, to which the vice president contributed \$100. The amount donated by the employees of Supt. Milestone's division totalled \$118.73.

The evangelistic services in the Methodist church have been attended with such good results that it has been decided to continue them during another week. Rev. Mr. Ferrier has been assisted several nights by Rev. Mr. Cameron, the Presbyterian pastor, who will have charge of the meetings next Wednesday and Thursday evenings, owing to Rev. Mr. Ferrier having to attend the Christian Endeavor convention at Grenfell.

The current number of the Winnipeg Commercial contains this announcement:—D. W. Buchanan, who has been connected with this journal for a number of years, in the capacity of editor, has purchased a half interest in The Commercial publishing business. The paper will hereafter be published by Steen & Buchanan. This change in proprietorship will not necessarily mean any change in the policy of the journal, as the different departments will be continued under the same management as heretofore.

Mr. Albert Holby, who was assisting THE TIMES staff last week, returned home to Regina Sunday evening.

Miss Annie McIntyre, milliner of Regina, arrived in town on Tuesday, and will assist Miss Clarke during the Easter season.

The building lately owned by Mr. Duncan McVannell is being removed to the Newberry settlement where it will be utilized as a school house.

President Eldy, of the Regina board of trade, is in receipt of an invitation to be present at the London (Eng.) celebrations of the Diamond Jubilee.

Miss Burnett, of the firm of O'Loughlin & Co., consolidated printers and stationers, Winnipeg, is in town on a few days visit to her friends, Mr. and Mrs. Cutler.

Mr. Jas. A. Calder, an old graduate of Manitoba college, "88" class, at present Inspector of schools for the North West Territories with headquarters at Calgary, is spending a few weeks' holidays at his home in the city. —Free Press.

Mr. McInnis moved in Parliament that the act of the British Columbia Legislature granting the charter of the British Columbia Southern Railway be disallowed. Other British Columbia representatives supported the motion, but Mr. Davis said the Government would only consider such a course with great caution.

We understand that a juvenile minstrel troupe is about to be formed for boys from eight to ten years old, also chorus singing and fancy drills for girls of the same age. A notice of meeting will appear shortly, when the names of eight of the boys and the same number of girls will be asked for and further particulars given.

At Ottawa, on Monday, a meeting was held of the legislative committee of the Dominion Alliance. During discussion Mr. Davin announced himself as strong a prohibitionist as any man in Canada, but his doubt was as to the feasibility of carrying it out. What has happened to date to make Mr. Davin a thorough going prohibitionist. —Leader.

Rev. Dr. Robertson, Superintendent of Presbyterian missions for the North-West, who is now in Great Britain, writes that 50 congregations in Scotland and Ireland have pledged themselves each to contribute £50 each for a period of three years on behalf of the home missions in British Columbia and Manitoba. He returns to Canada in time for the meeting of the General Assembly in Winnipeg in June.

This spring there is an unusual number of floods which are peculiar to this season of the year in many parts. The rapid rising of the Red River is causing considerable trouble in many towns situated in its valley and the water is already higher than at any previous period. Three hundred towns and cities in the lower Mississippi valley are also flooded, and the lower portions of Minneapolis and St. Paul are inundated.

A civil deputation from Lethbridge was in Montreal and Ottawa this week interviewing the C. P. R. authorities and Dominion Government as to the route of the new line east of Macleod. It appears that all trial lines surveyed this season make connection north of Lethbridge, to avoid some inconveniences in bridging the river at a point further south, and the mission of the delegation is to secure a pledge that the Crown's Nest Pass Railway shall pass through Lethbridge.

Sunday, April 18th, is Easter Day. The latest date it can occur is April 25th, the earliest date would be March 22nd. Easter day is always the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon or next after the vernal equinox, the 21st day of March. Easter is kept in the Greek church a week later than in the Latin and Anglican branches of the Catholic church. The Jews this year begin the Passover on Good Friday evening, Easter day being reckoned the second day of the Passover. To Christians the appeal of St. Paul in his epistle to the Corinthians is this Easter singularly forcible and appropriate: "Christ our Passover is sacrificed for us; therefore let us keep the feast, not with the old leaven nor with the leaven of malice and wickedness but with the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth."

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 Years the Standard.

37 RAIL, OCEAN LAKE, WAGHORN'S GUIDE

J. L. Green, customs inspector, of North Portal, was here on Tuesday.

Jas. Scott, of Toronto, was in town yesterday representing a wholesale clothing house.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jewett left on Tuesday evening for Nelson, for a few weeks' visit to Mrs. Jewett's parents.

Carter H. Harrison has been elected mayor of Chicago by an immense majority. He is a son of Mayor Harrison who was assassinated a few years since.

Mr. Fenton, of Lethbridge, spent a few days in town this week as the guest of her brother, Mr. Octavius Field. She returned home yesterday morning.

Mr. D. R. Dingwall, official inspector of C. P. R. time pieces, arrived from the west yesterday morning and spent the day in town, leaving for Winnipeg the same evening.

Mr. D. D. McLeod, of the Aberdeen, is seriously ill with fever, and doubts are entertained of his recovery. Nurse Hales, of the Medicine Hat hospital, was called to attend him. She arrived from the west on Tuesday evening.

Among those who registered at the dining hall this week were: S. Fernier, Montreal; Wm. F. Longworth, Fort Saskatchewan; Jno. Cochran, St. Thomas; W. G. Pennington, Winnipeg; W. A. Dier, Victoria; Thos. Foster, Montreal; F. A. Rees, Winnipeg.

Mr. Moorhouse returned home on Saturday and left again early this week for Wolsley, a few miles north of which is a large German settlement. Mr. Moorhouse's mission was to induce them to organize a creamery association and come under the Government scheme. As yet no decisive steps have been taken, but it is probable that an association will be formed shortly.

The post office department has changed the rate of commission on money orders. For small amounts the commission is increased, but on all orders over \$10 the rate is reduced. The idea is to permit the public to remit large amounts at a cheaper rate than heretofore, while the loss of revenue occasioned thereby will be compensated by the increased charges on the smaller sums.

On Easter Eve, the queen of seasons will commence with Evensong in St. John's church at 8 o'clock. On Easter morning the first celebration of the Holy Communion will be at 7:30, the second at 8:30, Matins at 10:30, and the choral celebration of the Holy Eucharist as a separate service, when the bell will be rung once at 11 o'clock. The festival of the Catechism and reward distribution will be at 3 o'clock. Parents and friends of the children are invited on this special occasion. There will be a festive Evensong and sermon at 7 o'clock.

Mr. Dan. Mowat, M.L.A. for South Regina, and Mr. Benjafield, of Longlaketon, recently paid a visit to the Kootenay country, with the result that they have both become favorably impressed and will move westward in a short time. Mr. Benjafield will transfer his yacht to one of the Kootenay lakes where he will use it to carry passengers and ore. Mr. Mowat is selling out his business and household effects at Macleod, and will locate at Sloan City. Seeing that his future interests are in another province and that he will be permanently absent, Mr. Mowat, will, of course, resign his seat in the Assembly so that the electors of South Regina may elect a successor to look after their interests.

Regarding the recent hockey match held here, the Regina Standard says: "A feature of the evening's enjoyment was a speech by Principal Fenwick of the Moose Jaw Public School. He pointed out the benefits of athletic sports, but did not fail to strongly criticize the abuses which too frequently mar sport, tending to put public sentiment against it. Other speeches as well as songs and music followed. As a result the Regina boys came home doubly pleased—first because they won the game and secondly because they were treated 'white.' Thus encouraged our juniors had the hardihood to face the home seniors on Tuesday night in the rink here. And they had the hardihood to beat them too. They beat them very badly—some say 18 to 1, but official record is 12 to 2. If the juniors continue to improve and to conduct themselves on the lines of Mr. Fenwick's good advice, they may see Minneapolis and Montreal next season."

Come Now, Try Them! An offer every reader of THE TIMES should appreciate. This offer stands open until March 1st, and not later. There will be sent to any address in Canada (postpaid), 2 boxes of that famous remedy, "Dr. Allen's Pearly Pills," for the small sum of 25 cents only. Weak men, women and delicate girls, who want blood in their veins, be strong and be in the best of health, should now grasp this wonderful offer in a lifetime. Let us see if you shall take advantage of this price by addressing now and at once, Allison Med. Coy, Brockville, Ont. P. S.—Remember "Dr. Allen's Pearly Pills" retail for 65c. single box. Never was such an offer made by any firm in Canada as this one. SEND NOW. 25-39

Capt. Hobbkirk, who is in charge of the Territorial junior work of the Salvation Army, will be here Tuesday and Wednesday next, April 13th and 14th.

Keep your eye on Smith's advt. and go to him for your Easter meats. He can supply you with spring lamb, choice cut beef, fresh Salmon, Halibut, tripe, and all the luxuries of the season. Leave your orders for lamb early as we have only a limited supply. Our prices are the lowest as we sell for cash.—ADVT.

"Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askelton, lest the daughters of the Philistines rejoice, lest the daughters of the uncircumcised rejoice." I, I, I, I, I, Tupper; me and my son Charles, we the owners of the Tory party in Canada, and therefore by divine right the owners of Canada, have made a decree like unto the laws of the Medes and Persians which altereth not, that His Excellency, the Right Honorable Sir John Campbell Hamilton Gordon, Seventh Earl of Aberdeen, G.C.M.G., P.C.F.S.A., LL.D., and his wife, Hon. Isabel Maria, daughter of Lord Tweedmouth, shall henceforth receive the marble heart, the dead shake, the cold cut, the Tupper turn-down; that their invitations shall be returned unopened, and the legs of a Tupper shall not go beneath the mahogany of an Aberdeen, and the Tupper uniform shall not grace the receptions at Rideau Hall until the last of the Aberdeens shall have departed. Old Sir Charles will not play in Aberdeen's back yard, young Sir Charles will not slide down Aberdeen's cellar door, the Tupper of the third generation will not "holer" down the Aberdeen rain barrel. There shall be enmity, rivalry, war! And all because the Governor-General would not let Sir Charles make a lot of appointments after the people had decided that his premiership of seventy-two days had lasted too long.—Hamilton Times.

FREE \$1,840 in PRIZES
as follows—
12 Ladies' or Gent's Bicycles Value \$1,200.
"GENDRON" guaranteed one of the best wheels made, sold by D. H. ADAMS, Winnipeg, AND
24 Gold Watches Value \$600
Ladies' or Gent's size, Hunting Case, Keyless, guaranteed timekeepers, —AND—
12 pairs Silver Cream and Sugar Value \$40.00
A TOTAL VALUE OF \$1,840
Given away in one year FOR
ROYAL CROWN SOAP WRAPPERS.
Prizes will be awarded first of each month commencing March 1st. Save your Royal Crown Soap Wrappers and send for particulars to
Royal Crown Soap Co., Winnipeg, Man.
The wrappers of no other soap but Royal Crown, whether made by us or not, will be received.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS ROYAL MAIL LINES.

The Cheapest and Quickest
—ROUTE—
—To the—
OLD - COUNTRY!

SAILING DATES.

FROM HALIFAX.
Mongolian—Allan Line.....April 24
Vancouver—Dominion Line.....May 1
FROM MONTREAL.
Numidian—Allan Line.....May 8
Scotman—Dominion Line.....May 8
FROM ST. JOHN.
Lake Ontario—Beaver Line.....April 14
Lake Superior—Beaver Line.....May 5
FROM NEW YORK.
Germanic—White Star Line.....April 14
Tonic—White Star Line.....April 21
St. Paul—American Line.....April 14
St. Louis—American Line.....April 21
Luzania—Cunard Line.....April 10
Eturia—Cunard Line.....April 17
State of Nebraska—Allan State.....April 14
State of California—Allan State.....April 24
Friesland—Red Star Line.....April 14
Kenington—Red Star Line.....April 21
Cabin, \$45, \$50, \$60, \$70, \$80 and upwards. Intermediate, \$30 and upwards. Steerage, \$24.50 and upwards.
Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland and at special low rates to all parts of the European continent. Prepaid passage arranged from all points.
J. K. STEVENSON, Agent, Moose Jaw.
Or to WILLIAM STITT, General Agent, C.P.R. Offices, Winnipeg.

Hats! :: Hats!

GRAND - OPENING

Of Men's and Boys' Hats and Spring Caps.

Everybody feels that the spring weather has come and a new hat is the first change wanted. We have just opened our new spring stock of hats, and they have turned out in elegant style. For the latest shapes and shades in hats we have them up to date. No better or larger selection can be had west of Toronto than we are showing for this spring.

AS TO PRICES

We mean that no one can under sell us, and we have carefully marked our goods so that we can meet all competition here or in the east by price list or catalogue.



M. J. MacLEOD.

The Reliable Clothier & Outfitter.

New Line .. Clocks ..

ALARMS \$150.

Guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded.

We have still a number of.....

High-Grade Watches

.....Which are selling at Cost,

REPAIRING.

Have your time piece put in order before spring work opens.

Thorough satisfaction guaranteed
.....or no pay.....

J. U. MUNNS.

WANTED AT ONCE:
FIRST-CLASS
PANT AND VEST MAKER,
W. N. MITCHELL,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

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MERCHANT TAILOR.

LUMBER

From this date while stock lasts till the close of March, I will sell in yard for Spot Cash at the following rates:—

Dimensions up to 20 ft. \$18.00.
Boards, " 18.00.
Shiplap, " 20.50.
Flooring, " 24.00.
Coast edge grain flooring, ceiling S.I.S. and siding, " 26.00.
Cedar shingles, " 2.75.
Lath, " 4.00.

These prices are for purchases of \$5.00 and upwards. Cash must accompany all orders for rail shipments. Special quotations for car lots.

H. McDougall.

Moose Jaw, Feb. 26th, 1897.

HORSES FOR SALE.

A car load of Ontario general purpose horses for sale or to exchange for cattle. Terms arranged to suit purchaser. Apply to J. E. BATELL, Moose Jaw. 40-41p

WANTED.

Farmers' sons and other industrious persons of fair education to whom \$60 a month would be an inducement, I could also engage a few ladies at their own homes. T. H. LINSOTT, Toronto, Ont.

BULL FOR SERVICE.

A good bull will be kept for service on Sec. 10, Tp. 18, Rg. 26, during the season of 1897. Terms \$1.00 payable at time of service. N. and G. SMITH, props. Moose Jaw. 38-40p

FOR SALE.

A few more cows left yet, also two heifer calves with pedigree, and a team of heavy draught colts, four years old. Apply to F. W. GREEN, Moose Jaw. 38-

HERDING.

We the undersigned will take in a herd of horses this summer. We will take a bunch from Moose Jaw on May 12th and bring them back in the fall. Terms: \$2.25 per head. We have four sections fenced for pasture. A. and J. WILKIE, Cottonwood P.O., Assa. 39-41p.

BULL FOR SERVICE.

A thoroughbred short horn bull, "Thorah Laddie," bred by T. C. Hodgkinson, of Beaurton, Ont., will be kept for service on Sec. 16, Tp. 18, Rg. 26. Terms: \$2.00. Special terms made with those having a number of cows. R. MOORE, Prop. 39ft.

\$500 REWARD.

Lost one bay gelding, white strip on face, branded 79 on left shoulder; one brown gelding, white star on forehead, branded 76 on left shoulder; one bay gelding, little white on nose, branded H.R. on left shoulder. A reward of \$5.00 per head will be given for their recovery. JAS. J. MOORE, Lumsden, Assa. 40-41

TENDERS WANTED

Tenders will be received up to Saturday, April 24th, for the framework of a school house at Caron, site 20x30 ft. wall 9 feet, floor and siding double with paper between, seven openings. Also for stonework, wall 2 1/2 feet high, 8 inches above ground. All material will be laid on the ground by the School Board. Address, A. H. FOWELL, Sec. Treas. Caron S. D. 39-41

Wanted—Canvassers.

"Queen Victoria: Her Life and Reign" has captured the British Empire. Extraordinary testimonials from the great world, send for copy free. Marquis of Lorne says, "The best popular life of the Queen I have ever seen." Her Majesty sends a kind letter of appreciation. Selling by thousands; gives enthusiastic satisfaction. Cost a mint of money, but large quantities justifies low price, viz.: The north-west quarter of retail, \$3.00. Lots of historic illustrations. Large book—over all 246x10 1/2 inches. Men and women of standing in the community making \$5 to \$40 a week. Exclusive territory. Prospectus free to agents. Books on time. THE BRADLEY-GARRETTSON CO., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE Farm Property.

Pursuant to the order and direction of the Honorable Mr. Justice Richardson and under and by virtue of the powers contained in a certain registered mortgage made in pursuance of the Territories Real Property Act and amendments thereto, which mortgage will be produced at time of sale, there will be offered for sale by public auction by O. B. Fysh, Esq., auctioneer, at the Ottawa Hotel, in the Town of Moose Jaw, on Monday, the 13th day of April, A.D. 1897, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, viz.: The north-west quarter of Section number sixteen (16) in Township sixteen (16) in Range twenty-five (25) west of the second principal Meridian of the North West Territories.

For terms, further particulars and conditions of sale apply to
WM. GRAYSON,
Vendor's Advocate,
Moose Jaw, N.W.T.
O. B. FYSH,
Auctioneer.
Dated 23rd March, A.D. 1897. 38-41

WAGHORN'S GUIDE TO TRAVEL 50c p